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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 4



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTARY ON SINO-VIETNAMESE NEGOTIATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Short commentary on international affairs: "Have Less of Such 'Sincerity'"]

[Text] The first session of the second round of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations was just held in Beijing. At present, the Vietnamese propaganda organs are again noisily advertising their "sincerity" and "desire to achieve progress in the negotiations." This makes us feel inclined to find out where Vietnam's "sincerity" lies.

Besides repeating the same old anti-China outcries, the Vietnamese delegation also made a great show of being in earnest by proposing at the session a so-called "draft agreement on ending armed provocations in the border areas of the two countries." It demanded that the two sides should "reach an agreement" on this draft "at once" and quickly put the agreement into effect. This was probably what the Vietnamese authorities referred to when they bragged about their "sincerity."

The Vietnamese delegates vaunted that this "agreement" was "very much in keeping with reality," "fair and reasonable" and "did not impose anything on either side." They were just "blowing their own trumpet."

Was the "draft agreement" proposed by the Vietnamese delegates really so precious?

What is the real situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border? As everyone knows, it was Vietnam and not China that conducted "spying and reconnaissance," carried out "armed incursions and provocations" and "started shooting" along the borders. China had never carried out armed provocations against Vietnam and had never occupied a single inch of Vietnamese territory. The Chinese frontier troops only launched their limited self-defensive counterattack because they had no other alternative. However, the Vietnamese authorities always resorted to the trick of "a thief carying 'stop thief'" and blamed China for things they had done. Although they finally got around to admitting

that they had done all these bad things, they attempted to trap China into "admitting" their anti-China slanders as facts by means of the term "both sides" in the "agreement." Is it not ridiculous for them to play such a despicable trick at a solemn negotiation meeting and talk about "sincerity"?

Vietnam's "draft agreement" was completely at variance with the actual situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border and can in no way be called "very much in keeping with reality," still less "fair and reasonable." If the demand that China must put down its name on this unrealistic, unfair and unreasonable "draft agreement" and carry out the terms within a stated time was not an imposition, what was it then?

During the first round of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, Vietnam put forward a three-point proposal which attended to trifles and neglected essentials and lauded it to the skies, making it should as though it was the only panacea for improving relations between China and Vietnam. As negotiations entered the second round, the Vietnamese authorities again dished out a "draft agreement," which was said to be "a question of top priority" that must be solved. However, the Vietnamese authorities were not really concerned about fundamentally improving relations between China and Vietnam. They were more concerned about using all kinds of little tricks to avoid discussing China's eight-point proposal, particularly the two points regarding peaceful coexistence and anti-hegemonism. This shows that the Vietnamese authorities has no intention of changing their policy of regional hegemonism. It was obvious that their insistence that the "draft agreement" be taken as "a question of top priority" was inseparably linked with their aggressive and expansionist activities along the borders of Kampuchea, Laos and Thailand. If these were expressions of the Vietnamese authorities' "sincerity," would it not be better to have less of it?

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' EXPOSES NEW 'REFUGEE EXPORT BUSINESS'

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Article by Liang Li (2733 7787): "Vietnam's State-operated Refugee Export Business"]

[Text] Stories from the past frequently told about inns run by brigands in remote places who murdered unwary travellers for their money. However, these terrifying inns were nothing compared with this big state-operated export business run by the Vietnamese authorities for extracting the lifeblood and plundering the wealth of almost a million refugees.

No matter how the Vietnamese authorities may deny it, the thousands of Vietnamese refugees interviewed in various countries unanimously described how the Vietnamese authorities engaged in this barbaric trafficking in human lives. These revelations have caused the greatest indignation in the governments and public opinion of many countries.

According to the stories of the refugees, their traffic experiences were almost identical. Most of the refugees are Overseas Chinese or Vietnamese of Chinese descent. They have lived and worked in Vietnam for many years or for several generations. Some have also fought for Vietnam against the French and shed their blood in the war against the United States. However, since last year, they have suddenly been deprived of their property and cut off from all means of livelihood. The adults were dismissed from their jobs and the children were expelled from schools. After this the Vietnamese authorities stopped their rations and forced them to move to barren and epidemic "new economic areas." If they refused, they were forced to leave Vietnam or be placed in concentration camps. Vietnamese citizens with Chinese relatives or ancestors suffered the same fate. Vietnamese citizens unwilling to be turned into cannon fodder in the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, Vietnamese intellectuals who suffered discrimination and persecution and former army and political personnel all tried to flee the country. In the past year and more, 230,000 Vietnamese citizens, Overseas

Chinese and Vietnamese of Chinese descent have been driven back to China. Nearly 300,000 people have been cast adrift to make their way to countries in Southeast Asia. Countless people have drowned or perished from over-exposure and thirst on the open sea. This tragic human disaster has been single-handedly created and further intensified by the Vietnamese authorities.

The blackmail and extortion of these refugees by the Vietnamese authorities has lined the pockets of officials at all levels. They have become "upstarts" with motor cars and foreign-style houses. Last year alone, the "toll" officially paid by the refugees to leave the country amounted to U.S.\$115 million, or 2.5 percent of the Vietnamese total output value. During this April, Vietnam received U.S.\$242 million in foreign exchange. Because the number of refugees is increasing, it is estimated abroad that Vietnam will make more than U.S.\$3 billion from the export of refugees.

There is a trilogy to the development of this unique business. When the Vietnamese authorities began the expulsion of refugees, they adopted the relatively simple method of merely sweeping them away and plundering their houses and property either directly or indirectly. Later, in searching for the refugees' gold and money, they further expanded and perfected the refugee export business. Along with the government run business, they also formed a partnership with middlemen to charter freighters to export refugees. The third step is the complete shifting to a government operation. They have set up special organs from the central government to the local authorities, developed the unique business of repairing and building small boats for the export of refugees and monopolized the business.

The foreign press published a great deal of information and pointed out that (Nguyen Van Link), member of the SRV political bureau, is in charge of the refugee problem. There are special offices from the central government to various provinces for the export of refugees. The Vietnamese ministry of interior and ministry of finance are also involved. For example in Kien Giang Province all the offices in charge of refugees are called "B 2" and located in the provincial capital of Dich Thach. The person in charge is called (Nam Cu) and his assistant is (O Quang). Many of the intermediary organizers deal directly through the. These two have also informed others that because a high-ranking official on a visit abroad in January and February had been criticized on the refugee problem Hanoi instructed them to temporarily halt the release of the boats. In March, they again received the green light from Hanoi.

Formerly, every refugee leaving the country had to pay from 10 to 15 ounces of gold or its equivalent in U.S. dollars, those aged 5 to 15 had to pay one and a half ounces and those under five had to pay one ounce. After unified operation by the state, the official "emigration tax" was fixed at from three and a half to four and a half ounces of gold for every refugee. Boarding is only allowed after the tax has been paid. Because gold in private hands is gradually being depleted, rich refugees invariably face

extortion and must still pay 10 to 12 ounces each. Those without gold can only rely on loans from relatives at home and abroad and on remittances. Some of the gold is handed directly to the state bank in Ho Chi Minh City, some is delivered to concealed places and gold ornaments are first melted down into gold bars before being shipped to the state vault in Hanoi.

In such coastal provinces as Kien Giang, Minh Hai and Long An in southern Vietnam there is a flourishing business in the repair of old boats. Some of these originally condemned fishing boats 15 to 25 meters long which can hold 200 people cost as high as U.S.\$100,000 each. Before these overloaded boats set off they are loaded at the last minute with an additional 20 percent more passengers. Sometimes, they had to remove the already inadequate supply of fresh water to make room for them. The local officials also extorted one to two ounces of gold from the additional refugees to line their own pockets and completely ignored the fact that they could increase the danger of sinking to those on board.

Despite repeated condemnations from international public opinion, the Vietnamese authorities have increased the scale of their transactions after they became aware of the benefits. According to statistics, Vietnam exported 16,000 refugees in March, 26,000 in April and increased the number to 46,000 in May. In the first week of June alone 3,000 refugees arrived in Hong Kong in a single day. "Illegal" export without the approval of the Vietnamese authorities that steals business from the government will not be tolerated. Therefore the ("Nikatas") are fired on by the Vietnamese naval patrols and brought to trial. A boat leaving the country "illegally" was fired on by the Vietnamese public security personnel, and of the 200 refugees on board, only 18 survived.

The foreign press also revealed that the gold and U.S. dollars the Vietnamese authorities extorted from the refugees are for the direct repayment of the military aid sent by the Soviet Union. Without the backing of the big hegemonist, the small hegemonist also would not be able to develop its transaction in human lives. Last June the Soviet Union pushed Vietnam into CEMA. In July, Vietnam began the large scale expulsion of refugees. Last November, the moment the Soviet-Vietnam treaty was signed, the export of refugees immediately increased drastically. It was then that freighters with thousands of refugees on board set sail for places such as Hong Kong, the Philippines and Australia. This year with the backing of the Soviet Union, Vietnam began its large scale armed invasion of Kampuchea, knocked together the "Indochina Federation" and also redoubled its export of refugees to create political, economic and social problems and chaos for the countries of Southeast Asia.

In relation to the activities and sinister intentions of the big and small hegemonists in Southeast Asia, the public opinion of various countries has pointed out that the Vietnamese refugee problem is not "merely one of humanitarianism" but "the greatest moral as well as political problem of the world today." It is "part of the war plan" of Hanoi "paving the way for the Soviet entry into Southeast Asia.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' COMMENTARY ON VIETNAMESE THEORY OF ILLEGAL EXIT

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter: "Refute the Theory of 'Illegal Exit'"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jul--The Hanoi authorities have recently adopted a series of measures in a great hurry to evade criminal responsibility for dumping refugees overseas.

The first step: "Verdicts" passed at a public trial. On charges of "illegally" organizing and smuggling out a certain number of people from Vietnam, Hoang Hoat, other Vietnamese and three seamen from the Greek ship "Nikitas" were publicly tried by a Ho Chi Minh City court, received life imprisonment, set terms of imprisonment and fines, respectively. After the trial the Vietnamese Embassy in Malaysia distributed materials on this incident in a vain attempt to publicize the Vietnamese authorities' utmost efforts to "check" such "illegal activities."

The second step: Refute the rumor. Making a great show of being earnest, the official news agency of Vietnam recirculated an announcement by the archbishop of Ho Chi Minh City which urged parishioners not to believe or spread the rumor that "the Virgin Mary has appeared in a vision to parishioners asking them to be ready to leave." The very purpose of this propaganda is to create the false phenomenon that deception is one of the reasons behind the "illegal" departure of refugees from Vietnam.

The third step: "Acknowledge your mistake." The Vietnamese ambassador to Malaysia pointed out in his speech that the Vietnamese who fled from home escaped illegally. If they want to return home, he said, they must apply for permission and "admit their fault," and then "we will consider each application in accordance with each individual's condition."

The fourth step: Menace foreign ships which rescue refugees on the high seas. When several Vietnamese refugees were forced to take shelter on a

West German petroleum company's offshore oil rig near the coast of Vietnam, two West German ships rescued the refugees on humanitarian considerations. Vietnamese warships opened fire on the two ships, forcing one to sail to a harbor along the Vietnamese coast. Furthermore, the Vietnamese authorities lodged a "protest" with the West German Government, asking West Germany "not to support such illegal activity."

No matter what tricks they have played, the Vietnamese authorities are going after one target: To make it clear to world public opinion that the exodus of Vietnamese refugees is a matter of "illegal exit" and Vietnam has nothing to do with it. The Vietnamese authorities also wish to prove that they are not aware of the exodus of refugees and that they should not shoulder any responsibility for the consequences.

Many recent reports from Vietnam have confirmed that there are no Vietnamese organizations handling refugee emigration, either in the units of the central authorities at the top or in local units at the bottom. Moreover, special factories manufacturing refugee ships were built in various coastal areas of Vietnam. The Vietnamese delegate openly announced at an international conference that Vietnam will continue to export refugees in large numbers in the future. It was precisely under such circumstances that the 1 million refugees made the exodus. We would like to ask the Vietnamese authorities: If the exit of refugees was vigorously organized by you, why should they be called "illegal"? Do you mean that your plunder of their money and property, forcing them to leave and pay bribes were "legal"?

Moreover, the number of Vietnamese refugees was not just three, five, or scores or hundreds, but nearly 1 million people, accounting for one-fiftieth of the total population of Vietnam or equalling the total population of the Mongolian People's Republic. With so many people making "illegal exits" from Vietnam, how can people believe Hanoi's claim that it did not know anything about it? The Swedish paper AFTONBLADET said in its article on 2 July this year: "If the rulers in Hanoi want to prevent the people of their country from making an illegal exit, they certainly have the power to do so. On the contrary, Hanoi is now singing a loud tune, pretending that it cannot see the exit of such a large number of Vietnamese; nor is it willing to be responsible for the problems created by this exodus. Instead, its neighbor countries and the Western world must 'take the responsibility for it.'"

Although it was Hanoi itself that created and exported the 1 million refugees and subjected them to unbearable hardships, Hanoi now countercharges that the refugees have committed the crime of "illegal exit" despite the fact they were forced to leave their homes where they have lived for generations and risk their lives at sea to start all over again. This is truly even more cruel than Hitler's persecution of the Jews in bygone years.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CORRESPONDENT VISITS SRV REFUGEE PROCESSING CENTER

Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[XINHUA headline: "Inhuman Persecution of Vietnamese Refugees—Visit to a Vietnamese Refugee Processing Centre"]

[Text] Bangkok, 2 Jul (XINHUA Correspondent Chen Poliang)—Life under the domination of the present Vietnamese Government is like a living hell. Your correspondent found this to be the general consensus of opinion among those who managed to escape its tyranny.

On June 23, along with a number of other newsmen, this correspondent went to talk with some of the lucky escapees, who are now domiciled at a refugee processing centre on Koh Proed Island, located in the vicinity of the Gulf of Siam. We went there at the invitation of the information department of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces.

This island is one square kilometre in area, and normally accommodates about 1,000 people. Since January, increasing numbers of Vietnamese refugees have swollen the population to 3,000. On the eastern part of the island has been rigged up a tent city. Every tent is jammed to capacity. The majority of the refugees being formerly residents in Ho Chi Minh City and other South Vietnam provinces. From the beginning of this year, they have been arriving by boat at the rate of about 1,000 a month. Hard-boiled newspapermen found it a grim experience to listen to the story of their suffering under the Vietnamese authorities.

A refugee described the way the Vietnamese authorities persecute their own people, "as savage as Hitler's slaughtering of the Jews." He recounted how "late in April, the Vietnamese authorities granted 1,000 dwellers in Ho Chi Minh City permission to leave Vietnam after they had extorted all their possessions from them." The authorities sold them two wooden boats. After the boats set sail, a time bomb exploded in each boat and most of the people aboard were either killed or drowned.

Another refugee described life in the Vietnamese new economic areas. "They (the Vietnamese authorities) withdrew the food rations, confiscated properties and press-ganged people to do forced labour in the so-called new economic areas." He said: "The conditions in the new economic areas are like a living hell. There is no food, nor houses, and many people have died of starvation or of sickness."

One of the boat-women, a former teacher, said: "We had no alternative but to leave our country. At the risk of our lives, we had to escape the government's tyranny. Hundreds of thousands of our people have been engulfed by storms on the high sea." A number of the refugees exposed how the Vietnamese authorities conscripted young people to build a bigger army which they believe aims to bring about the materialization of their plan to establish an "Indochina Federation." This policy has aroused strong dissatisfaction and resistance among the Vietnamese people.

In the course of the interview with the refugees, this correspondent found that many young people, reluctant to serve as cannon fodder for the Vietnamese authorities, have either gone into hiding somewhere or fled abroad. We were told how one 17-year-old youth, formerly a middle school student, fled to Thailand. The Vietnamese authorities frequently sent officials to his school to pick up students as army recruits, and finally the pressure became too much. He had to abandon his schooling, leaving parents and home and go abroad. Another youth from a Ho Chi Minh City suburb said: "They (the Vietnamese authorities) told me to join the army and fight in Kampuchea. As I would not volunteer to die for them, I had to run away from my home town."

At the island processing centre, newspaper representatives learned that the massive influx of Vietnamese refugees to Thailand has already had grave effects on the country's economy, social life and security. The local authorities have allocated a number of people to the special job of taking care of the refugees. They have also mobilized charity organisations to collect relief supplies for the refugees. A Thai Government official declared: "Thailand has actually become a direct victim of the policy pursued by the Vietnamese authorities to dump refugees on Southeast Asian nations."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIA OPPOSES U.S. DECISION TO DUMP TIN

Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)—In his message to the U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday, President David Padilla of Bolivia asked the United States to withdraw its decision to dump 35,000 tons of strategic tin reserves, it was reported from La Paz.

In the message, President Padilla expressed the Bolivian Government's "deep apprehension" on the above-mentioned decision. He pointed out that if the U.S. Congress were to pass the government motion to dump tin reserves, it would bring about grave losses to the Bolivian economy. He hoped that there would be a reasonable price on the international market.

The U.S. Senate started the debate on the government proposal yesterday.

According to a report from Washington, on the same day, the Bolivian ambassador to the United States Robert Arcey and Jaime Bueno, representative of the Bolivian Mining Corporation to the International Tin Council in London also reiterated the Bolivian Government's position to the U.S. Senate committees concerned.

Mr Bueno said that as a member of the International Tin Council, the America's actions went against the rules of the fifth agreement of the International Tin Council. The agreement defines that it is imperative for those who want to sell non-commercial tin reserves to confer with the International Tin Council beforehand.

With an annual production of 30,000 tons of tin, Bolivia is the second largest tin producer in the world. The United States is the largest tin consumer in the world. About 60 percent of America's tin imports come from Bolivia. In the past the U.S. has used the method of dumping strategic tin reserves to lower the price of tin on the international market thereby causing losses to Bolivia and other tin producing countries.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN AFRICAN GROUP CONDEMNS MUZOREWA VISIT TO U.S., UK

Beijing XINHUA in English 0115 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, 11 Jul (XINHUA)—The African group to the United Nations in a statement issued here yesterday condemned the visit to the United States and Britain of Bishop Muzorewa, prime minister of the illegal regime in Rhodesia.

The statement says that the granting of visa and admission to the United States and the United Kingdom of officials of the illegal regime constituted a flagrant violation of their declared stand against the illegal regime in Zimbabwe.

"The visit of officials of the illegal puppet regime of Bishop Muzorewa has been planned to strengthen the white controlled regime by giving it credibility which will lead to recognition," the statement adds.

The African group held Britain responsible as the administering power in the colony and should consequently respect the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter and the U.N. Security Council resolutions.

The African group, the statement says, reiterated its unwavering support to the principle of self-determination for the people of Zimbabwe through free election under a democratic constitution which would ensure a genuine independence and majority rule.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS SRV REFUGEES IN HONG KONG

Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 12 Jul (XINHUA)--Up to July 5, 61,133 Vietnamese refugees have swarmed into Hong Kong by sea filling the refugee camps here to overflowing. The compulsion behind their flight is the Vietnamese authorities' unabated and merciless expulsion of their own people.

Practically all the refugees whom this correspondent interviewed wished to remain anonymous for fear that their relatives and friends in Vietnam might suffer even more on their account. The heart-rending stories of their personal experiences show to what lengths Hanoi has gone in victimizing its own people. They vented their pent-up feelings and denounced Hanoi for dumping them overseas.

They told this correspondent how they were jammed like sardines aboard unseaworthy junks and exposed to the elements on the high sea. Shipwreck and hunger and thirst took their toll. Often one-third and sometimes even half of their companions lost their lives on the gruesome voyages.

According to the refugees interviewed, Vietnamese of Chinese origin who remained in Vietnam were constantly under surveillance and barred from jobs in factories and other establishments. They received a monthly food ration of 10 kilogrammes, of which only 3 kilogrammes were rice. This year the Vietnamese authorities simply stopped their rations and they had to buy on the black market where prices were about 10 times as high as the official price. Mr Ly, who used to work at the Hong Gai Colliery, said that at present the Vietnamese authorities in the north were pursuing a policy of "purifying" the border areas. This means that Vietnamese who had Chinese connections, even generations ago, were driven out of their homes and subsequently out of the country. In the province of Quang Ninh, he added, virtually not one person of Chinese descent was spared. These Vietnamese citizens were not only made jobless, but made to live in constant fear of their lives. They are not allowed to leave their houses after 6 pm. Some of them were actually

killed when they went out at night. Mr Ly and another refugee, Mr Ngo, said that to get rid of the refugees the local authorities sent their cadres and policemen from door to door to intimidate and compel these Vietnamese to leave the country. They warned that those who failed to do so within the appointed time would be sent to the "new economic zones." The refugees had no alternative but to buy places aboard unseaworthy junks from the authorities and leave under police escort.

Duong Tan, a potter and former resident of Haipong, said that the Vietnamese authorities, through "fishery co-ops," sold old junks at extortionate prices to those who were forced to leave the country. The fishing boat on board which they managed to come to Hong Kong, was bought by over one hundred people who pooled their money together.

One carpenter said that the Vietnamese authorities ordered him and his family to a "new economic zone" which was a tract of barren land and meant sure death for them all. Having thought it over, he decided at last to risk the lives of this whole family and quit the country where they had lived and worked for generations.

A refugee from South Vietnam said that those adults leaving Vietnam aboard their own boats were required to pay two or three ounces of gold per head. If they went via a boat provided by the authorities, they must pay 10 to 20 ounces of gold per head. Refugees from Cho Lon told this correspondent that the authorities had no scruples about making public the shocking traffic of their own people and posted notices near police stations announcing the time of departure of each refugee boat, the sum to be paid per head and the procedure for application.

Some refugees from South Vietnam have testified in a Hong Kong lawcourt that before leaving Vietnam, the refugees were required to register their names with Vietnamese officials who told them to 'offer' their properties as "voluntary contributions to the country" and to pay 12 ounces of gold for each adult. Of this sum, ten ounces went to the Vietnamese authorities and two ounces were paid to those who worked hand in glove with the authorities and were supposedly looking after their transport.

Giving his impressions of the refugee centres he inspected here on June 30, Lord Carrington, British foreign and commonwealth secretary, said that the life of the Vietnamese refugees was tragic owing to the inhuman and barbaric policy of the Vietnamese Government.

Hong Kong Governor Sir Murray MacLehose said on July 6: "The question I want to ask is how many will arrive during the typhoon season and how many will sink"? He added: "What can one think of a government that forces these people out into these conditions—not only forces, but makes them pay to come out."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' ON NICARAGUAN RECONSTRUCTION GROUP'S PLAN

Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jul (XINHUA)—The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction made public its administrative programme here today.

Announcing the programme at a press conference, a government spokesman, Manuel Espinoza, elaborated the principles the provisional government would follow in formulating its policies in the political, economic and social fields.

In the political field, necessary laws will be enacted to ensure the establishment of a genuinely democratic and just political system to promote social progress, thus fully ensuring the Nicaraguan people the rights to participate in political life and general elections and to organize political parties irrespective of ideology and engage in various activities, with the exception of those political parties and organizations which try to realize a return of Somozism.

In the economic field, internal transformations will be initialled in such key sectors as agriculture, financial and monetary systems and external trade organizations. Measures will be taken to restore and stabilize the economy.

Under the programme, Nicaragua's economy will become a mixed one comprising state, social and private ownership.

The programme also stipulates that the foreign debts totalling 1,300 million U.S. dollars as contracted by Somoza will be renegotiated so as to make the conditions and date of repayments of these debts more in conformity with national interests.

The programme says that foreign investment will be accepted only when the state and domestic investors are unable to provide sufficient technology and fund.

The programme also calls for stepped-up integration and strengthened co-operative relations among the Latin American countries and among Central American countries. It calls for joint efforts to solve the common problems they face in dealing with industrially-developed countries.

The programme announces that efforts will be made toward improving the living conditions in the urban and rural areas of Nicaragua and that policies will be worked out to solve the questions of unemployment, housing and education.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'MTI' REPORTS ON CHINESE-VIETNAMESE TALKS

Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 28 Jun (MTI)--[Words indistinct] The Sino-Vietnamese inter-governmental talks in Beijing, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, head of the Chinese delegation, made a crude onslaught against Vietnam and alleged that it is following "regional hegemonistic, militarist, aggressive and expansionist policies."

He declared that China insisted on the approval of its 8-point proposal, and especially on the acceptance of the first two points. Otherwise, the Chinese side sees no basis for solving the problems. In other words, the Chinese side is not willing to have detailed deliberations over the outstanding problems between the two countries till Vietnam meets the Chinese demand of approval of the anti-hegemony thesis which forms the "essence" of Beijing's proposal. Only in this does the Chinese delegation see the "correct orientation" of the parleys.

In addition to making the allegations in the first round of the negotiations, the Chinese delegation also raised the so-called refugee problem and charged that Vietnam was accentuating tension not only along the Sino-Vietnamese border, but in entire Southeast Asia.

At a press conference held after the talks, Dinh Nho Liem, head of the Vietnamese delegation, said:

Since in Vietnam's assessment, the tension in the border region contains the danger of a new war, the Vietnamese delegation put forward a new proposal based on its three-point suggestion and aimed at reducing tension and receding the peril of a fresh confrontation. The agreement suggested by the Vietnamese side could hinder armed conflicts and the renewal of hostilities. Despite all this, the Chinese side rejected this proposal without giving it any consideration at all. The Chinese delegation [as received] still has the goodwill and is striving seriously for attaining a breakthrough at the discussions and achieving agreement, said Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem at his press conference.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' VIEWS FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA, U.S. PLAN REJECTION

Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jul (XINHUA)—Forces of the Sandinista National Liberation Front have captured Catarina, a town near Granada City around which fierce fighting continues to rage between Sandinista guerrillas and Somoza's troops.

Up to now, the liberation front has captured nearly 30 towns and cities, and revolutionary governments have been set up in 14 of them.

It was reported that the Somoza regime has to airlift supplies to its national guardsmen beleaguered in strongholds as Sandinista forces have controlled all the highways outside the capital.

In the past few days, Sandinista forces have repulsed several counter-attacks of Somoza's troops in the town of Masaya.

According to a report of the Sandinista Radio today, the liberation front has turned down the U.S. plan for a cease-fire through negotiations and the inclusion of persons acceptable to the United States in a new Nicaraguan Government. The radio says: "We'll fight to the last man, we will never hand over our sovereignty to anyone."

An American transport and two helicopters with 30 Marines landed in the city of Liberia, Costa Rica, close to Nicaragua. The U.S. Embassy in Costa Rica explained that it was a preparation for the withdrawal of American citizens in Nicaragua. However, the spokesman of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction government pointed out that it was a prelude to U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN AFRICA—Kuwait, 12 Jul (XINHUA)—Somali minister of presidential affairs, Omar Arteh Chalib, recently denounced the Soviet Union, the member countries of the Warsaw Pact and Cuban mercenaries for their interference and activities of expansion in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea area, according to the Kuwaiti weekly AL-HADAF today. In an interview with the weekly in Doha, capital of Qatar, the minister said, "It is difficult for any leader to talk about Red Sea security while the problem of the Horn of Africa is not solved and the expansionist activities of the Soviet Union and its allies not checked. This is particularly so at present since the whole region is still shrouded in danger." The minister said, "The interference of the Soviet Union, members of the Warsaw Pact and Cuba has affected the situation in the Horn of Africa." He also condemned the United States for its threat of military intervention in the Gulf area. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW]

NO EXPANDED ROK TIES—Beijing, 3 Jul KYODO—Chinese foreign ministry officials Tuesday told KYODO news service here that China has no plan at present to expand its bilateral relations with South Korea except for sports exchanges, even if requested to do so. The Chinese officials commented on news reports that U.S. President Jimmy Carter hoped the relaxation of tensions between the two Koreas will eventually open the way for trade between South Korea and China and between the United States and North Korea. Carter's statement was reportedly made to newsmen aboard the presidential plane carrying him home Sunday from Seoul via Hawaii. The Chinese officials thus intimated that China, as the major ally of North Korea, has no intention for the time being to take immediate measures to respond to the U.S. President's hopes. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW]

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

POLICY ON PRIVATE PLOTS SUPPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Gu Lei [7357 7191] and Xu Zhongying [6079 0112 5391]: "Private Plots Ought to be in Fact What They Are in Name"]

[Text] In November of last year, this paper published a letter from among the masses titled, "Which is more powerful, the country party committee or the Constitution?" and to which a report of an investigation was appended. This letter criticized the county party committee of Cang County for erroneously penalizing a basic-level cadre who advocated that private plots ought to be returned to the commune members. The criticism in the newspaper caught the attention of the party committee of Cang County, such that they not only cancelled the penalty for that cadre, but also, at the conference convened for all cadres of the three levels [of country, district and village] throughout the country in February, extended apologies to all cadres who had in the past suffered criticism for defending the legitimate rights of commune members. On investigation of the subject, [it was decided that] the confiscation of private plots in the past was the result of the influence of the ultra-leftist line, and that it was in violation of the proper rights and benefits of the commune members. Furthermore, through the broadcasting system, the county party committee expressed to the entire county its resolution to concretely implement the policy on private plots. For the party committee of Cang County to have done this manifests a noble attitude on their part, and is in line with the traditional workstyle of our party.

In the early part of this year, at the enlarged session of the standing committee which was convened to transmit and carry out the spirit laid down by the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee, the prefectural party committee of Cangzhou of the Communist Party of China took the initiative to accept the responsibility for the fact that, over a long period of time, the policy of private plots was not concretely implemented in Cangzhou prefecture. Furthermore, an investigation was carried out. After the conference, the following announcement was made to the entire region: "As regards the private plots, in the past we have emphasized cultivating them by collective effort. From now on all decisions as to what method of running

them will be adopted will be made through the discussion of commune members themselves. Wherever commune members demand that [the private plots] be cultivated by [individuals] themselves the commune members must be permitted to cultivate them themselves." This positive attitude on the part of the prefectural party committee was welcomed by the broad masses of commune members. Many people said: "Now we have something that conforms to the Constitution on the one hand and is in harmony with popular sentiments on the other."

Since the transformation to people's communes was made, the private plots of commune members in Cangzhou prefecture had consistently been cultivated by the commune members themselves. During the period when Lin Biao and then the "gang of four" were madly carrying out the ultra-leftist line, the policy of private plots met with severe devastation. According to statistics gathered, after 1973, 90 percent of private plots belonging to commune members throughout the prefecture were confiscated for collective cultivating. At that time, the confiscation of private plots was distorted as "wiping out capitalism's turf" and "cutting off capitalism's tail". Where things were not done in this manner, it was labeled as "taking advantage of the socialist road and dragging capitalism's cart on it", as if unless the private plots, which made up only 5 percent of the area of cultivated land, were confiscated they would lead to the upheaval of a rampant tempest and huge waves of capitalism, and swallow up the socialist collective economy.

Nevertheless, at the very moment that the confiscation of the commune members' private plots was taking place everywhere, some cadres in Cangzhou prefecture continued to boycott this policy. It is precisely because of the presence of this group of good cadres who cared about the interests of the commune members that approximately 10 percent of the private plots in Cangzhou prefecture were preserved to be cultivated by the commune members themselves.

In the matter of boycotting the confiscation of the commune members' private plots, the county party committee of Qing County was comparatively outstanding. There are these reasons for its being so: Firstly, this county party committee recalled that it was stipulated in the "Sixty Articles on the People's Commune in the Countryside" formulated by the Party Central Committee that "commune members are allowed to cultivate private plots allocated by the collective" and that "this should not be changed over a long period of time"; such stipulations have never been altered expressly. Secondly, they saw with their own eyes that the running of private plots by the commune members plays a role that cannot be overlooked in supplementing the collective production and that it is of advantage not only to the individual, but to the state and the collective as well. The output of crops produced on the commune members' private plots is superior to that produced by collective operation. Last year in Qing County, the total grain output on private plots, which made up 5 percent of the cultivated acreage, actually made up 13 percent of the total output of grain in the county as a whole. Thirdly, through investigation, the county party committee of Qing County came to realize that in the short run the productive level of the collective

economy is not yet capable of completely taking care of the many and diverse needs of hundreds and thousands of households of commune members in such items as vegetables, squash and fruits, tobacco, scallions, garlic and peppers. At one time, commune members who did not have any private plots went to the seat of Qing County to buy vegetables, thus creating a reverse flow of vegetables and a very tight market. In contrast, in the cases of production brigades where private plots had not been confiscated, not only did the commune members not go into the city to purchase vegetables, they supplied vegetables to the city. The practice of allowing commune members to run private plots does not merely satisfy certain needs in the commune members' livelihood, it is also very helpful in invigorating the operations of marketplaces. Furthermore, they have not discovered any instance [to support the notion] that the good results achieved by commune members in running the private plots lead to the disintegration of the collective economy.

That it is permissible for commune members to cultivate small amounts of private plots is something that is stipulated by the Party Central Committee and is also included in the Constitution. Since it is stipulated that they be called private plots, they should, of course, be run by the commune members themselves; otherwise how can they be called private plots? Some production teams have a high grain output, and the commune members have abundant grain for their own consumption. Furthermore, diversified cultivation and subsidiary production have brought the commune members relatively high cash income. If, under such circumstances, the commune members voluntarily hand the private plots over the production team for collective cultivation, this should, of course, be allowed. However, judging from actual circumstances in Cangzhou prefecture, there are very few production teams [there] that possess such conditions. The Constitution is the organic law of the country and all localities must earnestly obey it and carry it out, and not distort it or obstruct [its implementation]. The Constitution adopted by the Fifth National People's Congress was promulgated on March 8 of last year. In the 8 months between then and last November, the policy on private plots as stipulated by the Constitution was not earnestly implemented in Cangzhou prefecture. The situation changed only after the criticism of the masses was published in the newspapers and then after the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee was conveyed [to the county party committees]. Such a long delay certainly cannot be described as a normal situation.

Why is it that such a problem should arise?

When we spoke with some comrades [in charge] of related matters in the party committees of the prefecture and the counties, we discovered that they had in their hearts some unspeakable difficulties. Specifically, it was that after the promulgation of the Constitution on March 8 of last year, the provincial party committee of Hebei transmitted to the lower levels, on April 12, an article titled "Regulations Regarding Several Problems on the Current Economic Policy for the Countryside." These regulations said: "Private plots

can be run either by the collective or by the individual. In the case of those that are already run by the collective, positive efforts must be made to cultivate them well; in general no further changes should be made." Since the transformation into people's communes took place, the question of the private plots went back and forth several times. After they were confiscated they were released, and then later they were confiscated again. In substance, the question of whether the private plots should be run by the commune members or by the collective is not simply a question of operation method. It is a question of the rights of usage; a question of policy pertaining to whether or not the commune members should have private plots at all. The stipulation in the new Constitution that the commune members are allowed to operate small amounts of private plots is an attempt to dispel and rectify the abuses of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in undermining the laws and regulations of the state and the economic policies in the countryside. The regulations issued by the Hebei provincial party committee that "in the case of those private plots that are already run by the collective, position efforts must be made to cultivate them well; in general no further changes should be made" appear to be going in the opposite direction from that of the Constitution.

When some comrades in Cangzhou prefecture speak about this problem, they feel deeply wronged. They say: How can we, as prefectural party committees and county party committees, not carry out the regulations laid down by the provincial party committee? Many comrades in positions of responsibility at the provincial level took part in discussing the Constitution and are clear about the spirit and substance of the various stipulations in the Constitution, so how come they made such a regulation on their own part? Why did the reporter write an article titled, "Which Is More Powerful, the County Party Committee, or the Constitution?" and not an article titled, "Which Is More Powerful, the Provincial Party committee or the Constitution?" Furthermore, at the end of its circular, the provincial party committee of Hebei wrote: "If there is anything in the above stipulations that does not conform to the stipulations of the Central Committee, implementation should be carried out in accordance with the stipulations of the Central Committee." So the comrades ask: Why is this disclaimer made even when the stipulations of the provincial party committee clearly do not conform to the spirit of the Central Committee? Some comrades said: Judging from the stipulations [issued by the province], the spirit of the provincial party committee emphasizes that private plots which have already been given over to collective operation should not be allowed to be returned to the commune members for their own individual operation. This, then, makes things difficult for us. If we act according to the spirit of the Constitution and return already confiscated private plots to the [individual] commune members so that they can operate on their own, later on, when somebody makes the claim that this is too "rightist", the provincial party committee can criticize us for not carrying out its regulations and for violating the organizational principle that the lower levels must obey the higher levels. [On the other hand,] if we follow the regulations issued by the provincial party committee and in general do nothing to the private plots that are already under collective

operation, it could cause a great deal of grievance among the masses. Then, when the Central Committee criticizes us, the provincial party committee will say: "Look here, on the document we clearly wrote, 'If there is anything in the above stipulations that does not conform to the stipulations of the Central Committee, implementation should be carried out in accordance with the stipulations of the Central Committee.'" In a word, no matter what is done, whenever problems arise the lower levels are always stuck with the blame.

After the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, the various county party committees in Cangzhou prefecture began to take positive action to concretely implement the policy of private plots in accordance with the principle discussed in the communique of the Third Plenary Session, which was that "private plots belonging to commune members, household subsidiary production and marketplaces are essential factors supplementing the socialist economy; no one should be allowed to arbitrarily interfere with their operations." Each county has, on the basis of the notification issued by the prefectural party committee, motivated the commune members to discuss the question of how the private plots ought to be run, and many commune members have requested that the private plots be returned to the commune members so that they can cultivate them themselves. The county party committee of Dongguang County discovered that some production team cadres were reluctant to return those private plots that have already been turned over to collective cultivation to the commune members, and were creating some obstacles to hold back the masses, such as not giving them land that is close to their residences, or regularly shaped plots, or holding up the water and not supplying irrigation, etc. Through discussing the policy and doing ideological work, the county party committee made those team cadres change their attitude and their way of doing things. Now, when they are returning the private plots to the commune members, they issue plots that are close to the commune members' residences, good plots, and plots that have access to a water source. Furthermore, as much as possible, they regulate things so that the private plots which belong to the same family of commune members are grouped together, so that they become more convenient to run. What's more, the county party committee also introduced these experiences of concretely implementing the policy to the entire county. As far as the prefecture as a whole is concerned however, the problem has not been completely solved. There is still a considerable portion of the cadres who are worried that when the private plots are returned [to the commune members], there will be a competition between the commune members and the collective for fertilizer, for water, and for labor power, and that this will [adversely] affect collective production. Consequently, as of mid-March, 30 percent of the private plots throughout the prefecture were still cultivated collectively by the production teams. In some of these teams, the standard of agricultural and subsidiary production is not high. In some places, owing to the fact that the commune members were afraid of being accused of carrying on the "three competitions" with the collective, no one dared to insist on getting the private plots [back]. Some cadres talk about the "three competitions," but actually it is just that they still have some lingering fears,

for which the problem still remains with the provincial party committee. Even though [it is true that], after many comrades at the lower levels voiced their opinions, the provincial party committee admitted its responsibility for the tardiness with which the policy of private plots was implemented in Hebei Province, the formal regulations which the provincial party committee issued about private plots stipulating that "in the case of those that are already run by the collective, positive efforts must be made to cultivate them well; in general no further changes should be made" was never, to this day, either withdrawn or modified expressly. The "three competitions" are nothing but an excuse. As a matter of fact [the provincial party committee] is well aware that right now labor power is being deployed and allocated by the production teams, and the production teams hold the right to use the irrigation facilities, and, moreover, the individual commune members still have an obligation to supply fertilizer [to their team]; thus, even if they wanted, the commune members cannot compete with the collective or take anything away from it. On the issue of fertilizer alone, for instance, how can it possibly be imagined that by simply taking back the fertilizer used on that little piece of private plot cultivated by the commune members, we could guarantee that there would be a bumper harvest on the land cultivated by the collective, which makes up 95 percent of the tilled acreage? This is obviously impossible. It is well put by one secretary of a county party committee who said: The problem of the "three competitions" was created by the cadres. If you don't give the commune member water to use, how can he compete with you? If you don't arrange for him to have a bit of time to run the private plots, how can he compete with you? If you leave him no fertilizer, how can he compete with you? If one talks about competition, it ought to be said that the collective has been squeezing the commune members of that tiny bit of freedom that they had. In general, everybody believes that this problem is not difficult to solve. As long as the breeding of hogs by the collective is heavily promoted, the source of fertilizer will be expanded, and people will no longer have to fix their sights on that little bit of home-produced fertilizer.

Today, all the prefectural party committees and county party committees in Cangzhou prefecture are taking a firm grip on concretely implementing the party's rural economic policy. The commune members' household subsidiary production and the marketplaces have begun to recover. Still, many cadres await the revision of the regulation regarding private plots issued by the provincial party committee of Hebei. It has been an excellent tradition of our party that we amend any error we may have committed. We trust that the provincial party committee of Hebei will understand and sympathize with the difficulties experienced by the cadres at the lower levels, and will comprehend the hopes of the broad masses of the commune members, and consequently will quickly arrive at an amendment. Only in this way can private plots, at least those in Cangzhou prefecture, be in fact what they are in name.

PARTY AND STATE

EDITORIAL URGES SAFEGUARDING PARTY RULES, PERFORMING WELL IN PARTY WORKSTYLE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Uphold and Safeguard Party Rules and Regulations and Perform Well in Party Workstyle"]

[Excerpts] Recently responsible comrades of the prefectural and municipal committee discipline inspection commissions met for a discussion. The meeting was convened by the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee Discipline Inspection Commission in the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee of the CCP 11th Congress. The meeting's aims included close study of documents from the first general meeting of the Party Central Discipline Inspection Commission and relating the documents to reality in learning how to concretely strengthen Guangdong's party discipline inspection work, to safeguard party rules and regulations and to perform well in the party workstyle. These problems, if fully solved, can further strengthen party buildup and consolidation as well as develop stability and unity. Thus, positive promotion can be accomplished in ensuring that key party work is shifted and that the four modernizations are smoothly carried out.

Our party's key task has now been transferred to modern socialist construction. To smoothly accomplish this important strategic transfer, we must persist on the socialist road, proletarian dictatorship, Communist Party leadership, as well as Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. The key to performing well in these four areas of persistence is managing and building the party well. One leading aspect is safeguarding party rules and regulations and performing well in the party workstyle, so that our party's good traditional style can be restored and further developed, after being sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." After smashing the "gang of four," the Party Central led by Comrade Hua Goufeng showed the leadership and the model in turning from heterodoxy to the right path in restoring and developing the party's good workstyle. Thus, an active and lively political climate appears throughout the party and the country. However, we must clearly see that the sabotage done to the party by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was very severe. We must completely eliminate their lingering poison and influence from ideology, theory and workstyle;

however, a continued, gigantic struggle is needed to repair the damage done to the party. As for Guangdong Province, the phenomenon of undesirable party workstyle is still a serious matter in some localities and units. From time to time, there are party members and cadres complying neither with the law nor with regulations. Some party organizations and leadership comrades grew accustomed to seeing undesirable phenomena. Obviously, if these undesirable phenomena are not seriously corrected, the party's correct policy line cannot be thoroughly carried out. Therefore, safeguarding party rules and regulations and performing well in the party workstyle should be listed with the important agenda by party committees at different levels; they should regard the rules and workstyle as an important task to be performed well. The various levels of discipline inspection commissions should do their utmost in performing this task and in helping the party committees in the struggle for a good party workstyle.

To perform well in the party workstyle, additional and more intense education should be applied to party members; their self-confidence should be utilized as models of complying with the party rules and regulations and persisting in upholding party discipline and workstyle. Presently, half of the party members in Guangdong Province have joined the party since the Great Cultural Revolution and are affected by the influence and lingering poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Many of these comrades do not understand at all or do not understand thoroughly just what party discipline is and what are the party's good traditions and workstyle. Even some old comrades have diluted their thinking regarding strictly obeying party rules, persistently upholding the party's good traditional workstyle and exploiting party members' function as vanguard models. This tendency urgently requires that we extensively apply education to party members so that they observe party discipline and foster the party's good traditions and workstyle. The various party levels of discipline inspection departments must coordinate closely with organizational and propaganda units in performing this task well.

To perform well in the party workstyle, struggles should be waged against the undesirable tendency of deteriorating party workstyle and violation of party discipline. Our party is in power so that the undesirable party workstyle will certainly damage the people's direct interest and affect social practices. So a resolute struggle must be waged against the phenomena of sabotaging the party workstyle and violating party discipline. Discipline should be applied to everybody. If party discipline is not strict, then performing well in the party workstyle is just talk.

To perform well in the party workstyle, the democratic concentration system should be thoroughly and resolutely maintained to promote the party's democratic lifestyle. Why could Lin Biao and the "gang of four" hold high positions and damage the country and people by sabotaging the party workstyle and discipline? One important reason is the serious deterioration of our party's democratic concentration system and democratic lifestyle. We must remember

this lesson in resolutely engaging in business centered on the democratic concentration system and political lifestyle within the party. We must adequately develop democracy but must resolutely oppose extreme democratization and anarchism. In this respect, the various levels of leadership cadres should act as models by placing strict demands on themselves.

The entire party must exert itself to perform well in the party workstyle. Specifically, the party discipline inspection commissions have wide responsibility in this area. The various levels of party committees should seriously emphasize and concretely strengthen the party's discipline inspection activities. The various levels of discipline inspection commissions should persist under the principle of acting faithfully, relying on the masses and performing the task cautiously and attentively. The cadres working in discipline inspection should be strictly disciplined, act as models and be leaders doing their best to build up the discipline inspection commissions into a good workstyle, vigorous and lean [without waste] fighting organization. By seriously conforming to the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the CCP 11th Congress and the first general meeting of the Party Central Discipline Commission, Guangdong Province's party discipline inspection activities will be definitely strengthened, and the party's good traditions and workstyle will certainly be restored and further promoted. Led by the party committees at various levels, the discipline inspection commissions will certainly strengthen the party buildup and make their appropriate contribution to promoting and accomplishing the four modernizations.

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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY MEMBERS ACTIVE IN BEIJING INSTRUMENT FACTORY

Beijing **BEIJING RIBAO** in Chinese 19 May 79 p 3

[Article by Correspondent Zhang Yintian and Reporter Zhou Gaoxun: "Do a Good Job of Education within the Party, Bring into Full Play the Role of Party Members as Models"]

[Text] Recently, we decided to visit the Beijing No. 2 Instrument Factory. The role of Party members in this factory has been brought into play rather well. In last year's selection of advanced persons, 34 Party members were separately selected as advanced producers or advanced staff members of a bureau, factory, or shop. This is inseparably tied to the Party branch tightly grasping the education of Party members. This factory is a small one, with 140 some people, mainly producing thermoelectric couplings and resistors. Last year and the year before it completely fulfilled the eight state economic and technical targets. It was commended by higher levels, and in 1978 was evaluated a municipal Daqing-style enterprise. The first quarter this year it again overfulfilled all the targets, starting the year off right.

The leading group of this factory's [Party] branch has a comparatively sober knowledge of the necessity of persisting in education within the Party. Using their words, they solved the three "should-not should" problems rather well. These three problems are: One, after criticizing that set of formalistic things carried out by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in political work, should we still persist in carrying out education within the Party or strengthen political ideology work among Party members? They feel that many problems were messed up by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" of Party building in the past several years, and that it now remains a long-term task to cure the internal wounds and set things aright. In addition, in view of the present situation within the Party, they must also strengthen their education. For example, some Party members lack a sense of discipline and commit liberalism; individualism swells up in some Party members, who are concerned about their own gains and losses and lack revolutionary ideals; and some new Party members who were covered with sweat before they entered the Party, have then felt "the ship has come in, the train is at the station." Not to solve these problems would not only damage the Party's prestige, it would directly affect the branch bringing into play its role as a militant bastion in building the four modernizations.

Two, after the shift in focus of the Party's work, should we persist in education within the Party? Everyone opined in the discussions that carrying out the building of modernization is a profound revolution which will encounter a series of new problems. The thinking of Party members must move with the situation with united cognition. This is not possible without education within the Party. At the same time, the cadres and masses will certainly henceforth encounter this or that contradiction, ideological problem, or the like in their production or work, which will require Party members to carry out their work. Three, since the enterprise has bonuses, and pays attention to doing things according to economic laws, should we persist in education within the Party? In the beginning, some comrades did not have a clear understanding, and felt "now everything is done with material rewards, so it's no big deal if we let up a bit on education within the Party." But facts taught everyone: some Party members sprouted thoughts of wrangling over bonus shares and of carrying out egalitarianism. Some shops were hardly sparing with bonuses, but the results were not great. The branch comrades said with deep realization that carrying out a system of bonuses is necessary but they cannot let up on political thought work because of that, nor let up on education within the Party. The activism of the masses can only be better mobilized if Party members are educated to lead the way in arduous struggle, develop a communist style, use exemplary conduct and propel the masses in carrying out the four modernizations in a big way. Based on the above knowledge, the Party branch of this factory has consistently placed education within the Party on the daily agenda of the branch committee ever since the smashing of the "gang of four." The branch secretary and deputy secretary grasp it personally, with planning and specific arrangements proceeding from reality and paying serious attention to results. Basically they have persisted in four organizational activities each month: one Party class, one livelihood meeting, one to arrange work, and one to study and discuss matters. In the past two years they have held 18 Party classes altogether, and four terms of study classes, while unfolding small rectification, heart-to-heart talk, and family visit activities aimed at the thinking of Party members and cadres.

In this short period, they emphasized grasping the following four aspects of education:

//Education in the new situation and the general task.// The 11th Party Congress determined the general task for the new period, and the Third Plenum clearly raised the shift in emphasis of the entire Party's work. Under the new historical conditions, some Party members are not clear how to put the general task for the new period into practice in the factory, or how to shift the focus of work to production and construction. In the Party class education, they educated Party members in the general task of the new period using as principal contents "Why we should realize the four modernizations" and "How a Communist Party member can strive to realize the four modernizations." This factory was formed after 1966 by combining several small neighborhood factories. It has many housewives, and the cultural level of Party members is comparatively low. After education within the Party, the Party members

overcame feelings of trepidation such as being "ignoramuses" who had brawn but couldn't get things done, painstakingly studied culture, dauntlessly dug into the study of technology, and led the way in carrying out the four modernizations. At the end of last year, the factory assumed the task of trial manufacture of a waterproof bimetallic thermometer. When they began trial production they ran into numerous difficulties, but the Party member comrades who were participating in the work led the workers in the trial manufacture group to face the difficulties and battle continuously for over a month to finally produce an exemplar and finish their task on time.

//Education in the glorious tradition of the Party.// After the shift in the focus of the entire Party's work, the thoughts arose in some Party members, especially those in the ranks of the political work cadres of not feeling at ease with doing political work and of considering political work not as vital as technical work. Focusing on this situation, the Party branch organized the Party members in the political work departments to study Comrade Mao Zedong's arguments on the importance of political work, to recall the glorious tradition of political work in the war years, and to sum up the weak links in the factory in grasping political work. They also carried out a special discussion centering on the question "how to do political work in carrying out the four modernizations." All this raised everyone's knowledge. The branch leaders asked the political work cadres to do three things: one, they must go down to the masses and become familiar with the objects of their work; two, they must study technology and dig into their profession and combine political and economic work on one path; three, they must mobilize all the Party members and cadres to work together to put political work into the production process. After this, political thought work was strengthened.

//Strengthen education in Party spirit.// Because of the effect of the poison spread by the "gang of four," bad phenomena were present in some Party members such as a lack of organizational sense of discipline and not liking to participate in collective activities. Because of this, the branch paid most serious attention to strengthening education in Party spirit. They used the form of giving lessons on the Party to carry out education and grasped a monthly organizational livelihood meeting to develop criticism and self-criticism. For example, one Party member, because she had complaints about individual leaders, chatted about it among the masses, creating a bad influence. At the intra-Party livelihood meetings, everyone criticized her, explaining that when she had complaints about a Party member, she should raise them to that person or in a Party meeting, and that to go around chatting at will outside the Party has a bad effect and harms unity within the Party. After this, that Party member paid attention to overcoming her personal flaws and has made progress.

//Education on thinking about entering the Party.// Two-thirds of the Party members in this factory are new members who entered the Party since the Great Cultural Revolution. Before they entered the Party, they were active in their work and strict in their demands on themselves. After entering the Party, the majority have given good accounts of themselves. But there are also

some comrades who have relaxed their demands on themselves, and exhibited thinking of "entering the Party is having made it." Some of the veteran Party members have a problem in renewing their study and continuing to progress. In order to have Party members enter the Party ideologically and firmly establish their faith in struggling for the great goal of communism, the Party branch carried out an open-door rectification tied to a summing-up of learning from Daqing in industry at the beginning and end of last year. They mobilized the masses to comment on the Party members. Li Guixi (2621 2710 0823), a young Party member and assistant plant director, after being educated within the Party, resolved to strive for the goal of entering the Party ideologically and made strict demands on herself. Last year she actively participated in moving the storehouse four times and in the two rectifications. Together with 12 storehouse workers, she welded over 60 goods frames and moved around over 4,800 kinds of raw materials, materials, and auxiliary materials weighing 54 tons, giving the storehouse a new appearance. Higher levels examined the plant and determined that it was up to the mark, so they evaluated it as a red flag unit of the First Machinery Building Ministry and established it as a banner standard collective in Beijing in learning from Daqing in industry. Additionally, the Party branch also grasps tightly the investigation and education of probationary Party members. Not only does the branch committee carry out heart-to-heart chats with them in ordinary times, but also, during the half year probationary period before they enter the Party, meetings are called of all the Party members to hear reports on their thinking and work, to affirm their accomplishments, point out their flaws, and show the direction forward. This not only allows new Party members to receive timely and actual education in Party spirit, but also builds a good foundation for them to strive to enter the Party ideologically when they turn into formal Party members.

11723

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CRITICISM FROM MASSES WILL AID FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 79 p 3

[Ideological commentary by Zang Leyuan [5258 2867 3293]: "We Must Listen to Words That Displease Our Ears"]

[Text] To develop democracy and activate the enthusiasm for socialism of the broad masses is one of the essential conditions for achieving the four modernizations. In order to develop democracy we must go deeply among the masses and listen attentively to their voices. Not only must we listen to words that support and praise us but also to contrary and critical opinions. In other words, we must listen to words that displease our ears.

The objective world is complicated, and its relations are many-sided. Owing to this, man's cognition of objective things is not such that all can be clear at a glance. It must go through tortuous and intricate process. If we want to recognize things correctly, we must study and grasp their various aspects and, for achieving this aim, we must go deeply among the masses and listen to their opinions, including both pro's and con's. Because there are differences between men in their social practices and the angles from which they examine problems, the essences of things are often reflected from different sides. If we listen to all kinds of opinions, canvass various opinions and benefit from them, and make up our shortcomings by learning from others' strong points, we will be able to achieve a relatively correct and relatively comprehensive cognition. Meanwhile, by listening to all kinds of opinions, among which some are correct and some are not, we may then by comparison and discernment proceed to supplement and perfect the correct cognition and overcome and discard the incorrect things. By listening to the words of only one authority, a man's mind becomes like a pool of stagnant water in which no true rational cognition can be perfected and developed constantly. In short, if you listen to both sides you will be enlightened; if you heed only one side you will be benighted. Listening to both sides means to adhere firmly to the all-sidedness of cognition as well as the dialectic method of cognition. This is the premise for insuring the rationality of cognition. To heed only one side means to adhere firmly to the one-sidedness of cognition as well as the metaphysics of cognition, and you will inevitably fall into absurdity.

To listen to words that displease our ears will make possible the recognition and overcoming of shortcomings and mistakes in our work and the constant forward development of our revolutionary cause. The cause in which we are engaged is a great one, and so are our accomplishments, despite the fact that we have made this or that type of mistake. A leader is good not for his making no mistakes but for his being capable of looking squarely at the mistakes and correcting them in time. Such words as displease our ears can often help us to recognize as well as amend shortcomings and mistakes. Even if some sharp criticisms might cause a man's face to flush and his body to perspire, and might also cause him to lose his appetite and not be able to sleep soundly, what is so bad about that? What they have made a man lose is only his mistakes and shortcomings; what he gets in return is advancement of his work and development of his cause. As the proverb goes, "Good medicine, though bitter to the taste, is good for the patient; faithful counsel, though grating to the ears, is good for conduct." This is very true. Some ancients also had knowledge of this truth. Liu Bang, the founder of the Han Dynasty, for instance, has been called by historians a man "who was open-minded and magnanimous and who would follow advice as the flowing of water," being comparatively more capable of listening to various different opinions. Therefore, he was victorious in the struggle between the Chu and the Han. "Being glad to have his errors pointed out" and "would rather listen to one scholar's honest criticism than to a thousand scholars' 'yes'" were likewise correct attitudes toward the words that displeased his ears. Today, there are a hundred advantages and not one disadvantage for us in listening to words that displease our ears for the sake of achieving the four modernizations. To listen to words that displease our ears is one of the conditions for creating a vigorous and vivid political situation. Our cause is a cause in which millions of people are engaged. Only by having every man concern himself about and actually participate in the major affairs of state, become a true master of the state, and take pleasure and courage in expressing his opinions, can we create a vigorous and vivid political situation and enable our cause to prosper and develop successfully. To listen to words that displease our ears--words that are pleasant and words that are unpleasant, words that support us and words that oppose us--will, therefore, help bring about this political situation. If we have the attitude of "one person lays down the law," we shall hear neither the sound of a crow nor that of a sparrow, i.e., silence will reign. In such a case, the positive nature of the masses is wanting, and no work can be carried to success. Let's read the story of Zou Ji's satirizing King Wei of the state of Qi into accepting his admonition as recorded in the "Record of the Warring States." It is quite enlightening. Upon accepting Zou Ji's recommendation, King Wei issued an order, saying that he would listen to criticisms and opinions from all his ministers and subjects: "All ministers, and subjects: whoever criticizes my faults in person will receive the first prize; whoever sends a memorial to remonstrate with me will receive the second prize; and whoever can make criticisms in the public square that reach my ears will receive the third prize." Thereupon the ministers one after another presented their admonitions to the throne, thus causing the state of Qi to prosper and flourish. A story is only a story, but what it suggests to us is: in order to strengthen and develop our nation's democratic system and accelerate the

realization of the four modernizations, it is very necessary for us to take the initiative in listening to the masses' criticisms and recommendations.

Listening to words that displease our ears requires that we do not feel ashamed to inquire of those below us and that we act as willingly as elementary school students. The masses are the true heroes. There are among the masses hundreds and thousands of huge Liang's. We must go deeply among and learn from the masses reverently and respectfully. We must pull our hearts out and hand them over to the masses in order to exchange heart for heart. We must study and discuss problems together with the masses equably and render services to the masses sincerely and faithfully. Only under such conditions will the masses utter words from their hearts and will we be able to hear all kinds of criticisms that meet the exigency and recommendations that are valuable. We must sweep away bureaucracy. If you put on bureaucratic airs and pose as a leader, even though you still shout "I welcome your criticism, and please voice your opinion," the masses will keep a respectful distance from you and not listen to you.

We must make a concrete analysis of words that displease our ears. Generally speaking, there are several kinds of critical and contrary opinions that come from the masses: completely correct and rational opinions which should be accepted and adopted; partly correct and partly incorrect opinions of which the correct and rational ones should be accepted; opinions which are rational but cannot be carried into effect at the present moment that we must make further explanations and illustrations and create conditions for them in order to strive for their materialization at an early date; and completely incorrect opinions for which we must perform some painstaking educational work. In short, to accept and adopt all words that displease our ears, or to negate all of them without an analysis, are both wrong. We must choose that which is good to follow and discard that which is bad.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

RECTIFICATION OF ENTERPRISES TO BE IMPLEMENTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Rectification Demands Mobilizing the Masses To Expose Contradictions and Solve Problems"]

[Text] We will proceed to rectify the existing enterprises while readjusting the national economy for a period of time. It is through rectification bringing into full play their various internal "positive factors" that several hundred thousand existing enterprises will function as a better base advancing towards the "four modernizations."

How should we proceed with rectification? Here is good practical experience summarized by the Tianjin No 2 Steel Refinery: freely mobilize the masses, openly expose serious wastefulness in production and firmly grasp key problems and settle them one by one. Prior to rectification, this factory had incurred losses for many years because its production costs had been astonishingly high, its deficits astonishingly large, its output astonishingly small, its product quality astonishingly low, its labor productivity astonishingly downhill, and its expenses astonishingly great. Shortly after rectification, the factory started to show profit rather than loss, and many of its economic and technical targets set new historic records.

Though differing in degree, many other enterprises throughout the country have scored great achievements like the "six astonishments" Tianjin No 2 Steel Refinery. At present, of the 30 principal quality indicators for chief industrial products of China's key enterprises, 13 have not yet had their highs broken, whereas, 21 of the 38 principal indicators for consumption goods have seen higher figures than ever recorded in history. As to the state-owned industrial enterprises, the profits provided by the output value per 100 yuan are lower by one-third compared to the highest figures ever recorded in history. However, according to their own calculations, nearly one-fourth of the state-owned industrial enterprises have not started to make profits as yet. This situation fully indicates the importance of rectification. Whether we dare to boldly mobilize the masses and allow them a free hand in exposing contradictions is a question of whether or not we dare to seek truth from facts and run things in accordance with material dialectics. "The world is made up of contradictions." The world, whether viewed in its material or mental aspects, is full

of contradictions. Contradictions exist in the problems of building the national economy as well as in the internal problems of enterprises. It is the duty of communists to mobilize and stand firmly with the masses in an unswerving effort to expose and resolve contradictions while advancing the cause of building socialism. To bring our economic standards up to par we should leave no stones unturned to expose the contradictions existing among and within enterprises and to resolve them positively and thoroughly.

The key to exposing contradictions and solving problems lies in our ability to completely mobilize the masses, who have an inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. It is the duty of the leaders to demonstrate firm faith in the masses and rely on them to solve the problems of their respective units and thereby channel their enthusiasm to the task of realizing the "four modernizations."

At present, as a result of the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a long period of time, many enterprises still suffer great losses and their productivity still lags behind. Another main factor for their deficits is poor management and serious waste on their part. As to the prevailing deficits and ever-deteriorating productivity of those enterprises, some leading cadres lay the blame on objective factors rather than on themselves. Incredibly, some even manage to have an easy conscience while maintaining that the contradictions confronting those enterprises are caused by policy drawbacks alone. If socialist enterprises continuously fail to produce profits for the country and sufficient capital reserves for socialist construction and rely on state subsidies to get by and on eating in the "mess hall" of socialism, how in the world can we ever expect to realize the "four modernizations"?! Of course, situations vary with different enterprises and trades, and policy drawbacks do exist in certain enterprises. Nevertheless, if special effort is made some defects attributable to policies can be minimized to the smallest degree while others can be reduced to such an extent as not to entail business losses.

Some business leaders are mentally lazy and do not fully realize the nature of the management problems confronting their own enterprises, nor are they on top of those problems with a firm grasp of them. In some of these enterprises labor discipline is slack. Consequently, no one has ever been praised or rewarded for good deeds or performances, and no one wants to take tough assignments or thankless jobs. It simply makes no difference whether one works more or less or whether one is economical or extravagant since right and wrong are confounded and no established system is observed for giving rewards and punishments. In other enterprises, no one is put in charge of property and equipment, no limit has been set on the use of the materials, no accounting has been done to determine the effectiveness of capital and no plans have been made for purchasing materials. Still other enterprises, even with added facilities and improved modes of production, still decline in labor productivity. Some enterprises have made a profit not by increasing production and practicing economy, but through crooked gimmicks of overpricing their products and getting others to bear the production costs. To rectify is to turn from mistaken ways to the right path and to amend incorrect styles of work, thereby setting all resources on the right track for the orderly building of socialism. As to the problems they are fully aware of, leading cadres of every enterprise should be resolved

to spare no effort and hold themselves solely responsible for solving them one by one with marked success. They should all cultivate a good fighting style, do what they say they will do and not stop until their assigned tasks are completed. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Our country needs many individuals who will earnestly serve the people and the cause of socialism and be determined to carry out reforms." In the course of our new "Long March," the great masses of our cadres and communist party members ought to be resolved to become such people and be dedicated body and soul to serve the cause of the "four modernizations."

In the main, rectification of enterprises contains three aspects: reorganize the leading group, strengthen the staff members and workers ideologically and organizationally, and improve management skills. Reform of the leading group is of prime importance. Once this is done, it will be easy to solve other problems. We must undergo rectification so enterprises can establish a strong production control system, set up a system of strict democratic controls and scientific management and devise a system of well-defined responsibilities to insure a regular production sequence and modern production. In short, we must enhance our productivity through rectification so that the various economic and technical indicators of the lagging enterprises will reach or go beyond their own highest levels.

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CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NAVY HELPS SALVAGE U.S. FREIGHTER GROUNDED IN XIXIA ISLANDS

Guangzhou NANYANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 79 p 3

[Article: "Vessel 7530 of a Certain Unit of the People's Liberation Army Navy Participates in Salvage of Grounded United States Lines Freighter 'American Lynx'"]

[Excerpts] One day, vessel 7530 of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army Navy [PLAN] received orders to proceed to Langhua Reef in the Xixia Islands and, in a joint effort with the Guangzhou Salvage Company, attempt the salvage of the grounded United States Lines' ocean-going freighter "American Lynx." In April of this year, after a 6-month struggle by both servicemen and civilians, the mission was successfully completed. Presented below are several episodes of their struggle.

In the Xixia ocean zone the weather is unpredictable, with high winds and heavy seas. Langhua Reef is particularly windy and the seas choppy. Many ocean-going vessels have run aground on the coral reef, their hulks now buried in the depths. The "American Lynx" had run aground on the north side of the reef and required immediate salvage. According to the salvage plan, a man-made channel 1,000 meters long, 10 meters wide and 1 meter deep first had to be opened to the stricken ship from the middle of the reef. Vessel 7530 was responsible for clearing away the reef debris after demolition. Immersed in water up to their waists, they cleared chunks ranging from several dozen kilograms to several hundred kilos from the channel. The coral rock was studded with branches that cut like knives. Their arms and legs were covered with cuts which made going into the water an excruciating experience. The ship's skipper, Lin Liangji [2651 5328 1015], could barely hobble around because of his lacerated and swollen legs, but he uttered not a sound and insisted on working along with everyone else. Because of the long hours immersed in the water and exposed to the winds, the other comrades' skin peeled off and their arms and legs were covered with sores. But the commanders and fighters remained in good spirits and in a 20-day effort finally blasted out the man-made channel.

One night, when vessel 7530 was anchored in the middle of the reef, a voice suddenly shouted over the ship's PA system. The reef demolition team's motorized junk with eight men aboard had had engine failure and

was adrift some 3 nautical miles from the ship. There was a force five wind up that night and the junk was in constant danger. With such wind and waves, they had to pierce through 3 nautical miles of dark reef and a profusion of shallows to tow the junk back, a difficult and dangerous task. But the cadres and fighters aboard the ship had faith. In order to extricate their comrades from this danger, they would simply have to bull their way over the wind and waves. Led by detachment leader Xiong Chuangui [3574 0278 6311], they immediately weighed anchor and set off toward the junk. All hands were on full alert as they inched their way over the reef's outcroppings and shallows to reach the stranded junk. After battling the storm for almost 2 hours, they finally got the junk and its eight occupants from the treacherous crests and troughs to safety, guaranteeing the uninterrupted continuation of the salvage operation.

Just as the salvage operation reached a crucial point, the company's salvage tug had an unexpected breakdown and could not continue the operation. Vessel 7530 had a heavy task. Faced with these problems, the commanders and fighters were resolute: "Even with a heavier load we will handle it and assure the completion of the salvage work on schedule." The commanders and fighters, each at his post, worked from the crack of day to late at night. The comrades of the generator team did not move from the side of their machinery in order to assure that everything ran in good order. Once, squad leader Chen Liang [7115 0081] discovered that the air distributor was leaking oil. "In order to operate tomorrow, this will somehow have to be fixed tonight." Turning out the nuts, he disassembled the machinery and minutely searched for the cause of the oil leak and, working far into the night, he finally had the problem corrected. It was in this manner that the many difficulties were overcome and the mission completed ahead of schedule.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EXPLOITS OF HU XUQING IN CLASH WITH VIETNAM EXTOLLED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 79 p 4

[Abridged newsletter by Wang Mengsiang [3769 1322 3276] and Lin Jinlong [2651 6855 7893], HCNA reporters: "A Model for Political Work, a Hero for Defending the Country and Killing the Enemy--on the Glorious Deeds of Combat Hero Hu Xuqing [5170 4872 3237]"]

[Excerpts] In the combat hero and model reporting group of the self-defense counteroffensive on the China-Vietnam border, there is a superior political instructor by the name of Hu Xuqing. At the reporting meeting held at the Beijing garrison in the past several days, he reported on his heroic achievements in the self-defense counteroffensive and made a strong impression.

It was only last year when Hu Xuqing became a political instructor of the 3d Company, 1st Battalion, of a certain Guangxi frontier guard unit. In the battle, to assure the victory of the attack on Liangshan, Hu Xuqing, with a fiery fervor and a heroic bearing, rallied and led the troops, swept through the enemy, and penetrated its layers of defense, winning four times in four encounters, and capturing enemy positions successively. When attacking the nameless plateau on the south side of Kunfeng, he led a reinforced platoon and took only 15 minutes to wipe out a reinforced enemy battalion. He personally destroyed an enemy bunker and 3 firing points, killed 15 enemies, and captured a No 82 trench mortar, a rocket launcher, and one heavy and one light machine gun. Injured in his head, mouth, and back, he refused to leave the firing line, continued to organize and direct the battle and perform effective political work, and made contributions in coordinating with our main attack force to capture Liangshan rapidly.

It was on 28 February when the 1st Battalion took Kunfeng, the last defense to Plateau 650. Entrenched on the nameless plateau on the south side of Kunfeng, the enemy took advantage of the terrain to resist and bombarded Kunfeng with heavy shellfire, posing a serious

threat to our troops. At this juncture, the battalion party committee ordered Hu Xuqing to lead a reinforced platoon, the 1st Platoon of the 3d Company, to take the nameless plateau and eliminate the resistance.

Upon receipt of the order, the company cadres and soldiers rubbed their fists and wiped their palms, eager to go, and Hu Xuqing was filled with enthusiasm. In the short mobilization talk, he said to his comrades: "By taking the nameless plateau on the south side of Kunfeng, we will be able to defend Kunfeng in the north, launch an attack on Plateau 650 in the south, and control the Tongdeng-Taiyuan Highway. It will be a crucial battle in the penetration campaign of our army. To open a passageway for the battalion, we must pull out this nail. Comrades, the time to kill the enemy has arrived. Follow me!" Immediately, he picked up the submachine gun and led the assault team forward.

Composed of three hills, looking like a long bridge, and covered with shrubs and weeds, the nameless plateau on the south side of Kunfeng links with Kunfeng in the north and the plateau in its southern foothills. The enemy had constructed well equipped trenches and bunkers, defending it with a reinforced company.

To conceal themselves from the enemy and win by surprise, Hu Xuqing and 1st Platoon leader Guo Yongjin [6753 3057 6855] selected a dangerous path unexpected by the enemy, and, under cover of the rain and fog, approached the nameless plateau by detouring around the northwest side of Kunfeng. On the march, Hu Xuqing was the one who took the lead, crawling through the dense growths and the mud. To clarify the enemy situation and the terrain, he personally led the platoon leader to reconnoiter in the front of the enemy.

At a spot only a little more than 10 meters from the enemy, they discovered sentries, intertwining trenches, and bunkers standing like a forest on all three hills of the plateau. The terrain of the middle hill was higher than the rest, where the enemy artillery and a radio station were located, indicating that it was the key position and command post of the enemy.

Upon returning from the reconnaissance, Hu Xuqing called together the squad and combat group leaders for a strategy conference. He described the terrain and the enemy situation and asked them to study the method of attack. Summing up the opinions of everyone, Hu Xuqing made a combat determination: Attack No 2 hill, which was the highest, first, and thereafter the two on each side of it. To effect surprise and shorten the distance of the charge, he led the assault platoon to approach the enemy under concealment, hiding in the bushes behind the enemy key position.

Night arrived. Fog covered the position and there was a continuous drizzle. Most the enemy soldiers hid themselves in dugouts, with only the intermittent firing of the machine gun on duty to bolster their courage. Hu Xuqing decided that the time to destroy the enemy had arrived and resolutely issued the order to attack. Leaping up and firing in bursts, he first killed two enemy sentries. When the two Vietnamese machine gunners and three No 82 mortar men were about to return fire, he killed them with two bursts of firing. At this time, the platoon engaged the enemy in three directions, and the latter began to counterattack. Leaping over the trenches, Hu Xuqing shouted: "Follow me, Communist Party members! Charge!" He took the lead to launch a deep thrust into the enemy. An enemy rocket soldier fled in panic, but Hu Xuqing killed him with one shot and continued to charge. Aiming at the entrance of an enemy bunker 8 or 9 meters away, Hu Xuqing pulled the trigger, but found the cartridge jammed. Casually he picked up a rocket from a dead enemy soldier, loaded it, and promptly selected the firing position. At this very moment, the enemy poked a gun from the bunker and took aim at new soldier Yin Huafeng [1438 5478 6912]. As the leader of a rocket platoon for 7 years, Hu Xuqing knew that he ran the risk of injury or death when firing rockets at a range of 8 or 9 meters. Nevertheless, for the safety of his comrade-in-arms and the victory of the battle, he took aim at the enemy bunker without hesitation and pulled the trigger, destroying the bunker and saving Little Yin. However, due to the close range, he was knocked down by the blast of the rocket explosion and the shrapnel injured his lips. At this time, the enemy's intensive shelling punched two holes in his hat and hit him in the head. Bandaging the wound perfunctorily, he again rushed to where the firing was most fierce. At a hillock 30 meters away, an enemy heavy machine gun insanely fired at the position taken by us. At this moment, he was completely out of ammunition and grenades. Resourceful in an emergency, he grasped a No 60 shell from the hands of a walkie-talkie soldier already fixed with a detonator and threw it at the enemy heavy machine gun, destroying three enemy soldiers as well as the machine gun. In 15 minutes of fierce fighting, an enemy position defended by one company was broken through, and in half an hour, the enemy was completely wiped out.

In this fierce battle, 13 comrades-in-arms were gloriously sacrificed or seriously injured. To forestall possible enemy counterattack, Hu Xuqing, ignoring his serious injuries, rapidly mustered the personnel in the wind and rain, readjusted the combat organization, and encouraged everyone to be ready for more arduous battles. Finding the bandage on his lips inconvenient for talking, he pulled it off. Fresh blood and rain water flowed into his mouth. Spitting out the bloody water, he said to the soldiers: "Comrades, this position under our feet was exchanged with blood and life. We must, like nails, plant ourselves in the heart of the enemy! The time of our test by the party has

arrived, and the people of the fatherland await our news of victory. We must carry out our oath by practical actions. As long as one man remains, we must persevere."

Immediately, the slogans of "when the person is here, the position remains;" "avenge our sacrificed comrades-in-arms" rose to the high atmosphere. To defend the position and prepare for enemy counterattack, Hu Xuqing led the soldiers to repair the fortifications, clear up the firing area, set up the machine guns, fill the clips with ammunition captured from the enemy, and twist open the grenade caps. For his courage in battle and organization and command ability, Hu Xuqing admitted assistant leader Zhang Gongyi [1728 0361 1837] of the 1st Squad into the party on site and made him the deputy platoon leader, giving a great encouragement to everyone. One after another, Communist Youth Leaguers and young soldiers made verbal applications to join the party. Soldier Chen Xingquan [7115 5281 0356] wrote his application on a rag for cleaning guns and submitted it to Instructor Hu. All declared unanimously that they would accept the party's test by the practical action of defending the position.

When the preparation work was in order, Hu Xuqing immediately used the walkie-talkie to report to the battalion commander the situation of the position and express to the battalion party committee the determination to defend it. On behalf of the party committee, the battalion commander praised them for their achievement and declared that he would recommend all the comrades taking part in the battle to the higher level. Ignoring the pain from his injuries and braving the rain, Hu Xuqing, supported by a communication soldier, repeated the concern of the battalion party committee to each and every soldier, including the wounded. That night, the officers and soldiers repelled three successive enemy counterattacks. Using a cane, Hu Xuqing inspected the position defended by them four times during the night.

In the middle of the night, under a freezing rain and cold wind, the soldiers suffered from exhaustion, hunger, and cold. With a stubborn determination, they squatted in the water-logged trenches and kept watch on the enemy. Hu Xuqing felt a great concern for the soldiers in the trenches, soaked by water from above and below. The more arduous it became, the greater was his concern for each and every man. He delivered the half jin of captured sugar to the wounded and covered the sentry with a wool blanket found by the soldiers in the enemy trenches and delivered to him. When he found out that communication soldier Wang Yonghua [3076 3057 5478] quietly saved seven pieces of hardtacks for him, he immediately asked assistant squad leader Xiong Shengquan [3574 5110 0356] to deliver two pieces each to the soldiers of the platoon and of the attached artillery unit, and he personally took the remaining three

pieces, together with half a boxful of rain water in a shell box, to the wounded. Greatly moved, the wounded insisted that he eat then himself. Hu Xuqing said: "I ate already. You were wounded for the fatherland and the people, and you must heal your wounds for the fatherland and the people. Please eat this little bit of ration!" Accepting the hardships, they felt that it was like carrying a fervent heart in their hands. They declared gratefully: "Instructor, the burden on you is heavy. You must take care of your health! Please set your mind at ease. We will be able to persevere to final victory."

In between battles, to enhance the morale of the soldiers, Hu Xuqing, ignoring hunger and cold and his wounds, told them the stories of how the Red Army climbed the snowy mountains and traversed the grassy plains, and encouraged them to develop the tradition of the Red Army, overcome the difficulties, and firmly defend the position.

The next morning, when it became barely light, the enemy poured more than 200 rounds of ammunition at our position. After a fierce attack by artillery fire, the enemy launched an insane counterattack against No 2 hill from all directions. At this moment, the resonant voice of Hu Xuqing was heard: "Comrades, we must develop our invincible spirit and repel the enemy's reckless attack. We must not permit it to advance one step!" The soldiers fired avenging bullets one after another and exploded row after row of grenades into the enemy horde.... The enemy was repelled in disorder, leaving behind more than 20 dead.

The enemy was unwilling to accept defeat, and immediately launched a second counterattack. Courageous and calm, Hu Xuqing fought, directed, and encouraged the soldiers simultaneously. Suddenly, an enemy shell exploded behind him, and his back was seriously injured, shedding blood. Inspired by his exemplary conduct of bravery, the soldiers shouted such fighting slogans as "fight in defense of the 'four modernizations,'" fired at the enemy ferociously, and again repelled the counterattack.

In this deep-thrust operation, Hu Xuqing and his company captured successively 8 mountain positions, destroyed 21 bunkers, wiped out 19 firing points, killed 174 enemy soldiers, and captured a large quantity of weapons and ammunition. In the arduous days of defending the position, Hu Xuqing constantly fought shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers, searched for enemy remnants, and cleared the battlefield.

6080

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VETERANS OF VIETNAM CONFLICT RECOUNT EXPERIENCES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 79 p 4

[News Report: "Learn From the Heroes' Lofty Ideology and Precious Fighting Experiences--Reports Made by the Combat Heroes Group Warmly Received by Commanders and Fighters of PLA Units Stationed in Beijing"]

[Text] NCNA Beijing 7 June--Over the past 8 days there have been continuous large conferences attended by combat command personnel of the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Beijing, the various general headquarters, and the leading organs of the various arms of the service, enthusiastically welcoming the honor report group from the combat in the Vietnam border self-defense counterattack, conscientiously hearing reports on operations in the self-defense counterattack and the heroic deeds performed, and developing a widespread movement to study the heroes. The combat command personnel in each of the specialized departments also developed a dialogue study movement to master the lofty thoughts and precious practical experience of the heroes of the self-defense counterattack.

At the conferences held by units stationed in Beijing, combat heroes Hu Xuging [5170 4872 3237] and Hai Shigan [3189 3055 1626], winners of First-Rank Merit and Fane Li Zuxiang [2621 4371 3276] and Liu Shiyuan [0491 1102 2266], and militia combat hero Huang Lixin [7806 4539 2450] separately described what they had done in combat.

Hu Xiqing is a commander in the 3rd Company of a certain regiment of the Guangxi border defense troops. He led a platoon in taking an unnamed hill occupied by the enemy, held the position firmly, and after suffering a serious wound continued fighting, leading the whole company in 7 days and nights of combat, driving the enemy off eight peaks, destroying 40 enemy bunkers and fire points, killing 174 of the enemy and capturing large amounts of weapons and ammunition. Of all this, Hu himself destroyed one bunker and three firepoints and killed 15 of the enemy. Hai Shuigan is a walkie-talkie operator in the battalion headquarters communications squad of the 3rd Battalion of a certain regiment of the Yunnan border defense troops. During an attack on hill 218, near Laojie, Vietnam, he provided accurate and timely reporting on the situation to the

superiors, and on the basis of his target reports, artillery shells exploded accurately in the midst of the enemy, supporting the 7th Company in the holding the hill and opening a door for fraternal troops to annihilate the enemy in Laojie. Li Zuxiang is a soldier of the Jingpo nationality in the 5th Company of a certain unit of the Yunnan border defense troops. In the fighting for hill 1580, he charged ahead and was the first to bear hardships. In breaking through the enemy lines, he was wounded in the buttocks, and the company commander ordered him back to be bandaged, but unmindful of his wound or pain, he helped civilian workers carry the seriously wounded back to the aid station, and without waiting for treatment for himself he again ran back to the company to join the battle in spite of his wound, thus earning merit of the first rank. Liu Shiyuan is a medical corpsman in the 7th Company of a certain regiment of the Guangxi border defense troops. He braved concentrated enemy fire to rescue 33 wounded men from the firing line one after another, and the party secretary of his unit awarded him a commendation of first rank merit. Huang Lixim is the commander of the 2d Company of the support the front militia in Tianyang County, Guangxi. He led his militiamen several times in assaults against the enemy blockade line and rescued a group of wounded personnel. On the morning of 28 February, he and the militia were bearing wounded back and were attacked on both flanks as they passed through a ravine. He let everyone take cover while he himself braved the rain of bullets to reconnoiter an escape route. After escaping, he discovered that four militiamen and the wounded they were carrying had not come out, so he returned and led them back out. The day, when they were taking some wounded across a river, they were discovered by enemy on the opposite side. He firmly ordered everyone to hurry across while he and one border defense soldier stayed behind to hold back the enemy and cover the escape of the militiamen and the wounded.

At the conference a platoon leader from the 3rd Company of a certain regiment of Yunnan border defense troops, winner of Third-Rank Merit Wang Mingzhong [3769 2494 1813], a squad leader in the 9th Company of a certain regiment of Yunnan border defense troops, winner of First-Rank Merit Li Guanghui [2621 0342 6540], a platoon leader in the 5th Company of a certain regiment of Yunnan border defense troops, winner of Third-Rank Merit Wen Shuli [3306 5289 0448], and a commander of the 4th Company of the support the front militia from Hekou Yao Autonomous County, Yunnan, winner of Second-Rank Merit Chai Jiafu [2693 1367 4395] separately described the deeds of "Auspicious Combat Heroes" Li Chengwen [2621 2052 2429] and Tao Shaowen [7118 4801 2429], "Solitary Hero" Yan Long [1484 7893], and support the front militia hero Shen Yulong [3088 3768 7893], these four martyrs. Shen Yulong was a militia member of the Zhuang nationality from the Hekou State Farm in Yunnan. In the self-defense counter-attack, he transported ammunition for the border defense troops and rescued wounded without regard for his own safety. At noon on 2 March, when he and the militia were bearing wounded through the Waishan River, they encountered enemy artillery fire, and a shell fragment hit him on the left side of his chest. In order not to drop his wounded soldier into the water he used the last breath of air, gritted his teeth, and held up the stretcher. When comrades came to save

him, he said, "Never mind me, it's more important to take care of the wounded!" His comrades had no sooner taken the stretcher from his hands than he died. The superior party committee recognized him as a full member of the party.

The representative of the 5th Company of a certain regiment of Guangxi border defense troops, combat hero Xia Zhuyu [1115 2691 3768], the representative of a certain artillery regiment of the Guangxi border defense troops, winner of Second-Rank Merit Cen Hua [1478 5478], the representative of the 9th Tank Company of a certain unit of Guangxi border defense troops, winner of Second-Rank Merit Kong Lingming [1313 0109 2494], the representative of the 2d Company of a certain regiment of the Yunnan border defense troops, winner of Second-Rank Merit Ceng Xianliang [2582 0341 5328], the representative of a certain hospital of the Guangxi border defense troops, winner of Second-Rank Merit Shen Jianhua [3088 1696 5478], the representative of the militia company from Jinchang Commune, Maguan County, Yunnan, militia hero Xiong Tiancai [3574 1131 2088], and the representative of an armed unit from Tongzhong Commune, Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County, Guangxi, winner of First-Rank Merit Jiang Zhendong [5592 2182 2639] all described what they had done in their units.

Xia Zhuyu is commander of the 5th Company of a certain regiment of Guangxi border defense troops. On 2 March he led his company in taking hill 542, on which the enemy defense depended, continued to hold it securely for 8 days and nights, fought back 15 enemy counterattacks, killed 232 of the enemy and took 2 prisoners, and won for the company the title, "hero company of hill 542." Combat commanders of the artillery regiment of which Cen Hua is the commander, in supporting the infantry in their battle to annihilate the enemy defending Tongdeng and Liangshan, destroyed 78 enemy artillery positions, observation posts, command posts, and support points with their timely, accurate, intense artillery fire, blew up more than 30 artillery pieces of various kinds, killed and wounded a number of the enemy, and made an enormous contribution to our army's victory at Tongdeng and Liangshan. The whole regiment won Collective First-Rank Merit. In supporting the infantry in their battle for hill 400, tankers of the 9th Tank Company, led by Company Commander Kong Lingming, with stubborn courage and cleverness, destroyed 32 enemy fire points in 7 hours, killed 108 enemy, left the Vietnamese army's so-called "decisive victory battalion" defeated and dispersed in disorder, and the 9th Company, without a single casualty, won Collective Second-Rank Merit. In the battle to annihilate the enemy at Falong, the combat commanders of the 2d Company, led by Company Commander Ceng Xianliang, after completing their penetration mission ahead of schedule, held the position for 2 days and a night, beat back seven counterattacks by the enemy, and cut off the enemy's southern escape route from Falong. In addition, the company went on to attack and subdue seven enemy bases and high points, and together with fraternal companies, completely wiped out the enemy defenders of Falong. The company killed or captured 109 of the enemy and captured a quantity of weapons and ammunition, winning Collective First-Rank Merit. Shen Jianhua is the director of nursing at a certain hospital of the Guangxi border defense units. In the fighting of the self-defense counter-attack, the medical personnel of this hospital united and worked together in

continuous combat, overcoming difficulties, and providing timely and effective rescue and treatment to those officers and men who were gloriously wounded. The hospital won Collective Third-Rank Merit. Xiong Tiancai is deputy guidance officer of the Jinchang Commune militia company. In the self-defense counter-attack, this militia company beat back eight armed incursions by the Vietnamese invaders, killed five enemy and wounded eight, dug out 117 land mines that had been laid by the enemy, and removed scores of sharpened bamboo stakes, making a contribution to the victory of the self-defense counterattack. The company won Collective First-Rank Merit. Jiang Zhendong is a functionary of the armed unit of Tongzhong Commune. In the self-defense counterattack, he actively organized militia to take part in the battle and support the front, transporting more than 2,000 boxes of ammunition to the front lines and rescuing a number of wounded personnel. Three cadre of the armed unit also personally killed two of the enemy and captured one. Superiors commended this armed unit with Collective First-Rank Merit.

The deputy unit commander of a certain garrison unit of the South Seas fleet, winner of Second-Rank Merit Niu Quanshui [3662 3123 3055], also reported to the conference on what he had done in his unit's alert around-the-clock protection of the country's southern sea frontier.

The reports of the heroes gave the masses of officers and men a lesson in patriotism and revolutionary heroism. The individual units all held discussions, and the wall newspapers and blackboard papers of the various organs and companies all had special columns on study of the heroes and their activities. Political organs of the various echelons all made concrete arrangements for activities to develop study of the heroes. The party and Youth League organizations must make the development of a movement to study the heroes an important political activity for the present, to grasp and strengthen leadership, study effects, and promote the modernization and revolutionization of our armed forces.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HONG KONG PAPER DESCRIBES PRC EFFORTS TO STOP REFUGEE FLOW

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[Article by Kevin Sinclair]

[Text] China has again increased the number of border troops to stem the flow of illegal immigrants into Hong Kong.

The entire 42nd army of 16,000 men were already at the frontier--and they have been reinforced over the past 10 days by another 6,000 soldiers.

Militia and police are also aiding the People's Liberation Army.

The latest build-up comes at a time when the number of illegal immigrants caught trying to enter Hong Kong from China has dropped dramatically.

The reason for the fall is thought to be the tighter security in China, where there are patrols as far back as 15 miles from the border wire.

In the 24 hours up to dawn yesterday only 12 illegal immigrants were captured trying to enter Hong Kong.

In recent months the number has averaged 400 a day, with more than 1,500 being arrested some days.

The increased army and police patrols on the Hong Kong side of the border are still working around-the-clock, but every day their catch is smaller.

This is not because they are less successful, but because there are so few illegal immigrants.

Most would-be escapees are being rounded up by Chinese patrols before they reach the Shum Chun River or the shores of Mira Bay or Deep Bay.

Meanwhile, snakeboat racketeers have adopted new tactics. They are now directing immigrants to Macao, which is easier for Chinese people to enter legally than Hong Kong, and telling them to arrange advance payments from relatives in Hong Kong to smuggle them across the Pearl River estuary.

The chances of making it to Hong Kong in snakeboat are better than on other routes.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PEOPLE IN BEIJING LISTEN TO REPORTS OF COMBAT HEROES GROUP

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by XINHUA: "Several Hundred Thousand People in Beijing Hear Reports on the Heroes of Self-Defense Fighting; Resolve To Let the Heroes' Flowers Blossom on All Fronts of the City"]

[Text] By yesterday, over 130,000 of the vast number of cadres, staff and workers from all fronts in Beijing, had listened directly to reports by members of the hero reporting group of the Sino-Vietnamese border defense unit on defense fighting conditions and heroic deeds. Several hundred thousand also listened to tapes of the reports. Comrades of the hero reporting group yesterday also made a special report for the city's primary and middle school students. Over 20,000 middle and primary students listened attentively to the heroes' reports.

For the last 10 days, at grand report meetings solemnly held by people from all walks of life in Beijing, combat heroes Shan Da [1472 6671], Ma Defu [7456 1795 1381], Tang Li-zhong [0781 4539 1813], Xu Sen [6079 2773], Huang Zaikuan [7806 0961 1401] and militia combat hero Lin Xingping [2651 5281 1627] each told of his heroic exploits. Shan Da is the deputy commander of the 2d Company of Yunnan's border defense unit. In the battle to take Height 387, he led a bayonet squad, advancing bravely through intense enemy rifle fire. When the rocket gunner's left arm was severed, he took over the rocket launcher and fired, destroying the enemy machine guns. When the radio operator fell wounded, he took up the radio and commanded the operation while communicating with his superior. He and his fighters bravely rushed the enemy trenches, blasted the enemy's concealed fortifications, destroyed their artillery position and in one move attacked and captured the height. In this operation they killed, wounded or took captive over 90 enemy soldiers, seizing many guns and much ammunition. Among them Shan Da himself killed over 10 men. Ma Defu is a gunner with the 1st Company. He and his fellow soldiers in the bayonet squad bravely charged and captured the enemy position with barely an effort. In order to destroy a mountain cave held by the enemy not easily reached by artillery fire, Ma Defu braved enemy fire and successively charged the cave opening seven times, charged into the cave four times, and used all kinds of weapons to wipe out the stubborn resistance of the enemy in the cave. During this operation he killed four, captured two, and seized a supply of rifle ammunition.

Tang Lizhong is a new enlisted fighter of the special services company of a certain regiment of the Guangxi border defense unit only since January of 1979. On 17 February, at a crucial moment when the attack of Height No 12 to the west of Baguling [0360 1196 1545] was blocked, he went forward, picked up packages of explosives, and rushed to the enemy forts five times, blowing up two of the enemy's hidden forts and killing nine, destroying 11 rifles of various kinds, and eliminating the obstruction to the assault road for the unit. Xu Sen is a driver of the 7th tank company of a certain unit of the Guangxi border defense unit. Under the command of the company commander Li Degui [2621 1795 6311] he charged deeply into the Tongdeng [0681 4098] enemy lines four times in his tank and with his fellow soldiers together destroyed one of the enemy's artillery positions and a command post, contributing to the annihilation of the "flying tigers" of the Tungdeng garrison. In the midst of a fierce battle, the company commander and the other members of the tank crew gloriously gave their lives. He himself was wounded in over 20 places on the face, head and back but, with amazing fortitude, still returned victoriously to the unit with his tank. Huang Zaikuan is a fighter in the 9th Company of a certain regiment of the Guangxi border defense unit. In fiercely overtaking an anonymous height in the Malin [6719 2651] area, he bravely charged into the enemy position by himself, killing eight, wounding one and seizing five submachine guns so that the unit easily took the height. Shortly afterward his superior ordered him to act as platoon commander, and he led the entire platoon into a brave fight, capturing two of the enemy heights and beating back an enemy counterattack, bringing the mission to an outstanding conclusion. Lin Xingping is a militia man of the Nongyi production brigade of the Pingmeng team of Guangxi's Napo County. In a self-defense operation, he bravely accompanied the defense unit in battle, twice penetrating the enemy positions to reconnoiter taking part in four fire fights, killing four of the enemy, removing one land mine, and a 60 mm mortar, two assault rifles, one rifle, and more than 1000 rounds of assorted ammunition.

Wu Deqing [0702 1795 3237] deputy commander of a reconnaissance company, commander of a certain unit of the Guangxi border defense unit and a 3rd Class Merit holder; Chen Xirong [7115 6932 2837] a squad leader of the 1st Company of a certain unit of the Guangxi border defense unit and a 3rd Class Merit holder; Duan Xianlun [3008 0341 0243], technician of a signal company of the Yunnan border defense unit and a 3rd Class Merit holder each told of the glorious deeds of the three martyrs, combat heroes Zeng Chunhua [2582 2504 5478], Lei Yingchuan [7191 2019 1557] and 1st Class Merit holder Yang Jianzhang [2799 1696 4545].

Zeng Chunhua was a deputy squad leader of a reconnaissance company of a certain unit. In the battle to seize Nateng [6719 7506] highway bridge at Bawang [1572 2598] River, the company encountered wild firing near the bridge by the enemy lines of an unnamed height. In order to destroy the enemy's firing points, Zeng Chunhua led a bayonet squad and quickly swooped down on the enemy. While he was charging toward one of the enemy firing points under the cover of his comrades, the enemy at other firing points discovered him and opened fire on him all at once. He fell wounded. At this point one of the enemy yelled and attacked him. He quickly pulled out a dagger, jumped up suddenly and taking aim

at the enemy's chest, stabbed fiercely, killing him. While he was again attacking another enemy firing point, he was unfortunately struck by bullets in many parts of his body and gloriously gave his life. Lei Yingchuan, a fine son of the Yao [3852] nationality, was a squad commander of the 1st Company. In the battle over an unnamed height when there was attack, fighting and regrouping and the squad on the east was occupying the western flank, he was brave and unyielding. Seriously wounded in seven places, he still fought on resolutely, himself destroying the enemy's battalion command post, killing 12 officers and enlisted men at battalion commander (captain) level and below causing the height's defense line to lose its command and fall into disarray and creating favorable conditions for our army to easily take the height. Yang Jianzhang was a cook in the signal company. On 4 March, the enemy concentrated artillery fire on one of our exposed provision vehicles, gravely threatening the security of the group command post and several companies set up nearby. At this crucial point, Yang Jianzhang went forward, braving the enemy's artillery fire and with no regard for himself rushed into the driver's seat and quickly drove off, drawing the enemy's artillery fire and assuring the safety of the command post and the troops. He bravely offered his own youth. In order to honor his brave deed, the troop party committee awarded him a posthumous 1st Class Merit citation.

Zhang Tingxiang [1728 1644 7449], delegate of the advanced observer group of the 2d battalion of a certain artillery regiment of the Yunnan border defense unit and a 1st Class Merit holder; Yuan Jun [5913 7786], delegate of the 8th Company of a certain regiment of the Yunnan border defense unit and a 2nd Class Merit holder, Chang Wenlin [1603 2429 2651], delegate of the 7th Company border defense unit and a 2d Class Merit holder; Chen Lai [7115 0171 2485] delegate of the 2d Company of a certain regiment of the Yunnan border defense unit and a 2d Class Merit holder; Li Zehung [2621 3419 4767], delegate of the militia company of the Zhinshui ho Tai [7831] nationality of Yunnan Jinping County and a 1st Class Merit holder, each told of the glorious deeds of their units.

The forward observation post led by deputy battalion commander Zhang Tingxiang in self-defense operations accompanying a succession of 10 infantry units carrying out the combat missions of breaking through, outflanking and counter-attack, in over 20 days carried out close observation of more than 200 heights and discovered over 30 important targets of all kinds, providing reliable information for our army artillery to accurately destroy these targets. The party committee above awarded this forward observation post a collective 1st Class Merit citation and conferred on it the glorious designation of "Heroic Forward Observation Post." The commanders and fighters of the 8th Company headed by Yuan Chun, after firing in a self-defense operation, successively attacked and took three heights held by the enemy, killing 30. They then organized an effective defense at one height and successively fought back nine enemy counterattacks, killing over 100 men and resolutely holding their position. The whole company gloriously earned collectively the Order of Merit, 1st Class, and was accorded the designation "Heroic Company that Can Charge and Hold." The 7th Company of Chang Wenlin, in a self-defense operation attacked Tungdeng and Liangshan, accomplishing outstanding military service. In the

operation to take Liangshan, they bravely seized the Chiqiong River railroad bridge, guaranteeing that the follow-up force could easily take the southern municipality. The entire company killed 472 and captured three enemies, and seized one enemy tank and a supply of arms ammunition. The entire company earned a collective Order of Merit, 1st Class, and three banners bearing inscriptions: "Fight a deep-thrust battle like a fierce tiger," "holds positions like Mt Tai" and "infiltrate Liangshanshi at one stroke and overtake Daqiaoto at one fell swoop" by the higher ranks. Of the commanders and fighters of this company, 156 earned combat meritorious citations, and two fighters were honored with the glorious title of "combat heroes." The 2d Company where Chen Laixu was assigned, in the Huanglien Mountain Yakou operation on 3 March was in charge of a bayonet company. The commanders and fighters of the entire company fiercely fought and rushed, advancing bravely and fighting for 8 hours straight. It destroyed the enemy's hidden forts and 67 firing points, killed 151 enemies, victoriously rushed Yakou and took control of both sides of the commanding points, opening a road for our main line force to inflict heavy loss on the Vietnamese 316A Division. The entire company earned a collective Order of Merit, 1st Class. The Chinshuiho militia company of Tai [7831] nationality of which Li Zehung was company commander actively helped the border forces rush delivery of ammunition and care for the wounded, going wherever there was a need. The more perilous the situation became, the braver they became. Sometimes where there were not enough stretchers, some women militia members would use their own skirts and belts as stretchers in order to save the wounded as quickly as possible. The whole company earned a collective Order of Merit, 1st Class.

The heroes' reports gave the people of Beijing great encouragement and education. They said that the excellent patriotism and revolutionary heroic spirit of the heroes is a very valuable spiritual wealth and must be linked with practical and conscientious study so that the heroes' experiences can blossom on all fronts in our nation's capital.

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CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RADIO OPERATOR SETS HEROIC EXAMPLE IN BORDER CLASH

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 79 p 4

[Abridged newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Zhang Donghui and XINHUA reporter Zhang Li: "Open Fire in My Direction; on the Glorious Deeds of Combat Hero Hai Shuigan"]

[Text] Gunfire flashed brightly over hill 218 near Laojie, and gunsmoke streamed across it. A soldier wearing a walkie-talkie on his back was simultaneously firing his assault rifle at the enemy swarming up and shouting back to our artillery:

"Open fire in my direction!"

"Another 50 meters closer...!"

Following his call, groups of artillery shells shrieked forcefully and fell, exploding in the midst of the enemy....

He was walkie-talkie operator Hai Shigan [3189 3055 1626] of the 3rd Battalion in a certain unit of the Yunnan border forces.

In 1978 Hai Shuigan joined the People's Liberation Army and was assigned to the communications squad in the headquarters of the 3rd Battalion, a certain unit of the Yunnan border forces, where he was made a walkie-talkie operator. The squad leader told him, "Hai Shuigan, communications work is the eyes and ears of the commanders, and all communications between upper and lower echelons depend on it. The mission of insuring that communications are not interrupted is one of life and death." Hai Shuigan kept this talk firmly in mind, and was able to carry the walkie-talkie, weighing 20 catties, around all day without feeling tired. He constantly practiced techniques for making contact, learned his codes by heart, and received an excellent rating when he tested at the end of the year.

The Vietnam situation was extremely unstable, as they were constantly making armed incursions across the border, occupying our territory, and killing our border residents. The border defense troops became enraged, repeatedly asking for a war to punish these jackals.

The day for striking back against the "jackals" arrived! Hai Shuigan's unit received orders to destroy the Vietnamese invaders in the Laojie area, and a walkie-talkie operator was needed for duty with the 7th Company's 1st Platoon --a crack platoon. Hai Shuigan seized the mission for himself.

Hand grenades at his belt and his walkie-talkie on his back, Hai Shuigan mustered up courage to follow the 1st Platoon, under cover of darkness, to the main peak of hill 218, a key defense for the enemy forces in the vicinity of Laojie. All the way, he marched quickly, close behind 7th Company Deputy Commander Tan Wanxiang [6009 5502 4382]. Tan personally led the 1st Platoon in a deep penetration of the enemy position. The crack platoon rapidly penetrated beneath the eyelids of the enemy on hills 6 and 7, and struck at hill 218 on schedule. The crack squad made contact with enemy sentries about 50 meters away from the position on the main peak. Enemy bullets began to rain on the soldiers of the 1st Platoon immediately. Tan Wanxiang ordered the whole platoon to charge on the enemy at once. Just as they reached the first trench, Deputy Commander Tan was felled by an enemy bullet. Hai Shuigan quickly moved to support Tan, but saw that his body was covered with blood, and he died without being able to say anything. Tears fell from Hai's eyes, and he quietly swore to Deputy Commander Tan, "I will risk this 110 catties of my body to get revenge for you!"

The walkie-talkie must follow the commander closely. He finally found 1st Platoon leader Cai Shuming [5591 2885 2494]. Cai called together the squad leaders to analyze the situation, and decided to take advantage of the fact that the enemy had not determined our strength to carry out a deception on the enemy by calling the squads platoons and calling the teams squads, and attacking the enemy fiercely, repeatedly before dawn. For a short while the whole platoon shouted murderously and attacked the enemy position fiercely. In less than 10 minutes the enemy position on the main peak fell to the 1st Platoon. Following closely behind platoon leader Cai, Hai Shuigan bravely pursued and attacked the enemy, who fled their positions. Suddenly, Cai took a bullet in the left hand. After bandaging him, Hai Shuigan said, "Platoon leader, you use the walkie-talkie to maintain contact and command, and give me your assault rifle to use." He took the rifle from the platoon leader's hand and immediately opened fire on the fleeing enemy. When the enemy on all sides saw that our forces had taken hill 218, they became extremely frightened and began crazily firing everything they had at the main peak. At this time platoon leader Cai was again shot in the head, and died heroically. Holding back his tears, Hai Shuigan took the walkie-talkie back from the platoon leader and saw that the earphones had been broken and the antenna broken off. Just then the enemy were counterattacking in mass backup hill 218 under cover of heavy fire. In this crisis, having lost contact with the upper echelons,

Hai became very excited. He hurriedly repaired the radio, attached the spare earphone, repaired the antenna, and restored contact with the upper echelons very quickly.

The superiors ordered 1st Squad leader Ceng Jialin [2582 0502 2651] to take command of the whole platoon and continue fighting. Hai again followed along at Ceng's side and made spot reports to the superiors on conditions in the position. Under squad leader Ceng's command, the platoon beat back four enemy counterattacks. At this time the company commander of the 7th Company and the deputy battalion commander arrived one after the other with relief troops. But the enemy struggle for the peak of hill 218 only grew fiercer. The commander of the 7th Company ordered Hai Shuigan to ask the superiors for artillery support. At the sound of our cannon, the enemy withdrew. At this time, a band of the enemy were advancing step by step toward our position under cover of extremely heavy crossfire. The situation was extremely dangerous! It would not do to use the original coordinates to report the target to the artillery, he must get closer to the enemy and take up a position from which he could observe the target better. Taking up his assault rifle and his walkie-talkie, Hai Shuigan stepped out, and then enemy machinegun fire raked the area wildly. Luckily he threw himself prone quickly, for a bullet hit the ground just in front of his head. If he rolled backward, he could get back in the trench, but that would do no good for observing the enemy. He held his original position and took advantage of an interval in the enemy machinegun fire to leap up and take an advantageous position, then immediately called our artillery and directed them to the target. Following his calls, shells began falling accurately and exploding in the midst of the enemy group. However, during our artillery strike, the band of the enemy closest to Hai Shuigan advanced several tens of meters and continued to approach the main peak. Hai Shuigan simultaneously raked the enemy with fire from his assault rifle and called on the artillery to "open fire in my direction, open fire in my direction." Bits of earth blown into the air by the artillery shells fell on Hai Shuigan, but he still raised his voice and shouted into the walkie-talkie, "Another 50 meters closer. Fire in my direction."

The angry artillery shells exploded incessantly in the midst of the enemy. Hai Shuigan temporarily lost hearing in his ears from the noise, and he suffered a wound, but he still clutched the walkie-talkie, calling without interruption.

After a day and a night of heavy combat our forces took and secured the main peak of hill 218, opening a door to the attack on Laojie for their fraternal units.

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CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA COMPANY SEES NEED TO SUBJECT MAO THOUGHT TO TEST OF PRACTICE

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0246 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW

[Report by XINHUA correspondents Ding Xueshu, He Yingsen and Xiao Jienqing]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 9 Jul—The party branch of the guard company of a certain unit under the Chengdu PLA units has, in combination with political and ideological work, led its cadres and fighters in a discussion of the issue of using practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. As a result, the company has been able to further adhere to the correct ideological line and brought about a drastic change in its situation. According to the cadres and fighters, it is very necessary and useful to extend this discussion to the companies at the grassroots level.

The guard company was organized during the Great Cultural Revolution. Because of interference from the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, it was ideologically very confused for a time and was inattentive to its work style and remained backward.

Through the discussion on the criterion for testing truth, the guard company's commanders and fighters have further eliminated the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four and fought off the influence and interference of ultraleftist ideas. In the past a small number of comrades had some muddleheaded ideas concerning the difference between truly and falsely holding high [the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought] and redressing people being unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged and sentenced. In view of this, the party branch has organized all comrades in the company to study the relevant works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to carry out the discussion on the criterion for testing truth.

The comrades have said that since Marxism originated in the course of practice in revolutionary struggles, it must be continuously subjected to the test of practice in revolutionary struggles if it is to be constantly enriched and developed. Since Mao Zedong Thought is the outgrowth of the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese

revolution, it too certainly will have to be tested by practice in order to be enriched and developed. In light of their actual feelings, many comrades have pointed out that since they were more deeply influenced in the past by the fallacies advertised by Lin Biao and the gang such as "acme" and "every sentence is truth," it was therefore counter to their feelings when they heard for the first time that even Chairman Mao's theses will also be subjected to the test of practice. They have said that in dealing with truth, we must no longer use our plain class feelings instead of a scientific attitude. We must use practice as the criterion, draw a demarcation line between truly and falsely holding high and never again be taken in by Lin Biao and the gang.

As a result of the discussion on the criterion for testing truth, the "squad members" of the company's party branch have become more conscious in carrying forward the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FUZHOU PLA REVERSES VERDICTS ON LITERATURE, ART WORKS

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpt] The political department of the Fuzhou PLA units recently held a rally to reverse the incorrect verdicts on literature and art works which were branded as "poisonous weeds" by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

In the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, the full-time and part-time literature and art creators of the Fuzhou PLA units had for a long time gone deep down to the coast defense and to the old revolutionary bases in Fujian and Jiangxi. They created and performed a number of relatively good singing and dancing operas, dramas and variety shows. Their performances inside and outside the army received favorable comments. Some of the programs even received awards during the all-army literature and art festival. Many literature and art workers also gave performance in Beijing and were warmly received and encouraged by comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De and other older generations of proletarian revolutionaries.

However, in February 1966, Lin Biao colluded with Jiang Qing and concocted the so-called "summary of the forum on literature and art in the PLA units" and dished up the black commodity of "the theory of the dictatorship or sinister line in literature and art." They willfully criticized and dealt relentless blows at the literature and art circles.

The literature and art ranks of the Fuzhou PLA units also suffered the same harm. Many literature and art works were branded as "poisonous weeds" and were strictly forbidden from performances. Among the original drama troupe and singing and dancing troupe of the Fuzhou PLA units, 85 people were emphatically investigated, 3 people were convicted, 1 person was persecuted to death, 9 people were dismissed from party membership and 6 people were punished according to party discipline. Many full-time literature and art workers who had expert knowledge and who have made contributions were expelled from the troupes.

After the smashing of the gang of four, the political department of the Fuzhou PLA units seriously implemented the party's policies in literature and art. It has rehabilitated the persecuted literature and art workers and has made proper arrangements for their dependents and children.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LANZHOU PLA UNITS HOLD DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK CONFERENCE

Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 10 Jul 79 SK

[Summary] "According to a report by JIEFANGJUN BAO, the Lanzhou PLA units recently held a discipline inspection work conference to rectify the party style and conscientiously solve the problem of unhealthy party style of cadres at middle and higher levels in accordance with the rules governing inner-party political life."

The participants at the conference conscientiously studied the rules governing inner-party political life and related documents, reviewed and advanced various problems in the workstyle of cadres at middle and higher levels such as the practice of what I say counts, the violation of laws and disciplines and the tendency of seeking personal gain.

The participants set forth some good opinions and measures for rectifying unhealthy party style at the conference. They are:

1. Bring into full play the role of discipline inspection commissions of party committees at all levels. Discipline inspection commissions should adhere to the principle in handling cases of persons who violate laws and disciplines. They should not be affected by one's seniority, position and prestige. They should live up to the premise that all men are equal before the party discipline and the truth.
2. Organize cadres at middle and higher levels to study and implement the rules of governing the inner-party political life, draw lessons from summed-up experiences and act in an exemplary manner.
3. Grasp well both positive and negative examples.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT CITES PLA UNIT FOR HELPING PRODUCTION

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0254 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 8 Jul—The party committee of the PLA Xizang Military District recently issued a general order commending the commanders and fighters of the 1st Battalion of a certain frontier unit who performed advanced deeds in exemplarily executing the policy of nationalities by carrying forward the fine PLA traditions of supporting the government and cherishing the people, actively helping and supporting the people of Tibetan and Luoba nationalities in localities where they are stationed to develop production and improve their livelihood.

The general order reads: The 1st Battalion stations on the bank of the Yaluzangpu River live together with the compatriots of Tibetan and Luoba nationalities. The party organizations at all levels under this battalion paid special attention to reeducating the cadres and fighters on the party's nationality policy and on the importance of supporting the government and cherishing the people, as well as on abiding by the law. Various units have formulated pledges to support the government and to cherish the people and set up policy and discipline inspection groups. The commanders and fighters implemented the party's nationality policy strictly and held regular discussion meetings and get-togethers with the local people to solicit their opinions with an open mind and inspect the progress made by the PLA units in observing discipline among the masses. They have cemented a revolutionary friendship with the people of all nationalities in localities where they are stationed.

The general order says: The commanders and fighters of the 1st Battalion have looked upon their efforts to help the masses vigorously develop production, make the economy on the frontier flourish and improve the people's livelihood as an important task that should be carried out. They have dispatched personnel to help the local masses in water conservancy construction. They took the initiative to lend out farm tools and draft animals to the production teams. The 1st Battalion also dispatched manpower and sent supplies in support of the communes and brigades in spring sowing and autumn harvesting.

The general order calls on PLA units stationed in Xizang to learn from the 1st Battalion, resolutely implement the party's nationality policy and frontier policy, actively participate in economic and cultural construction in the Xizang region, strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and make new contributions in building the frontiers and safeguarding the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JILIN, CHANGCHUN HOLD JOINT SOIREE FOR HEROES REPORT GROUP

Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] On the evening of 8 July, the Jilin provincial and Changchun municipal party, government and army organizations held a joint art and literary soiree to welcome the report group of heroes and models in the Sino-Vietnamese border self-defensive counterattack. Present at the soiree were (Wang Daren), secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, He Youfa, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and commander of the Provincial military district and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Zhang Shiyang, Zong Xiyun, Chen Hong and (Xiao Chun). (Liu Zhenhua), responsible comrade of the Shenyang PLA units, also attended the soiree.

Also attending the art and literary soiree were responsible comrades of the Jilin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun, including (Liu Luming), (Ding Chi), (Zhang Zhongxian), (Liu Fengmin), (Peng Zhongchao), (Liu Zhao), (Xing Shangyi), (Yan Guoguang), (Wang Yizhi), (Ma Shancheng), (Meng Mingzhong), (Wang Zuofen) and (Ren Chuanjiu) and leading comrades of the Changchun municipal CCP and revolutionary committees such as Ren Qingyuan, (Wang Jiping), Li Beihuai and Zhai Xiangkun.

The Jilin opera troupe gave a colorful performance at the soiree.

After the performance, responsible comrades of the Jilin provincial and Changchun municipal party, government and army organizations and of the Shenyang PLA units ascended the rostrum together with responsible persons of the hero-model report group. They shook hands with all the performers and had photographs taken with them.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JILIN CADRES ATTEND AIR FORCE PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to this station's sources, the leading cadres at and above the regimental level attending the enlarged session held by the Standing Committee of the air force party committee under the Jinan PLA units said that leading cadres should set an example and take the lead in abiding by the party regulations and rules so as to foster a fine party style.

At this enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the party committee, all participants studied in real earnest the circular issued by the first plenary session of the Commission for Inspecting Discipline under the CCP Central Committee, the rules governing the inner-party political life and other pertinent documents. They analyzed the existing problems with regard to party style, which, they said, are mainly manifested as follows: Some comrades seldom think of the party's interests and our country's future but more often than not take their personnel interests into consideration with the idea of seeking prerogatives. Others like to live a comfortable life, fear hardship and lack the vigor displayed by the comrades during war time. Still others have a keen desire for fame and profit and openly ask the party for official posts and high salaries. There are also some comrades who are characterized by a weak sense of organization and discipline and refuse to follow the decisions made by the organization. These problems, though reflected by only a few people, do affect the party's prestige among the masses and mar its fine style. It is imperative to overcome them with resolve.

The comrades attending the session held: To change this state of affairs and rectify the party style, the primary thing to do at present is to solve the question of the leading cadres' ideology and understanding. Leaders at all levels should do away with the tendency of being hesitant and the idea of taking a wait-and-see attitude and should enhance the sense of urgency in rectifying the party style. They should conduct strict self-examination, set a good example for others and take the lead in rectifying the party's style. If all party members, especially the leading cadres, do so, our party style will no doubt be improved.

The comrades attending the session carried out specific studies of the major tasks to be done well in order to rectify the party style. These tasks are:

1. Make good efforts to study. It is necessary to earnestly educate the party members on the rules governing the inner-party political life as a major subject of party education. The party members should be made aware of what is correct and what is wrong so that they will consciously abide by party regulations and rules.

2. Go all out to rectify the party style. It is necessary to examine what the leading groups and leading cadres at various levels are actually doing, check this against each and every rule governing the inner-party political life and find out where they meet the requirements and where they fail to do so. Then, measures which are really practical should be worked out to correct the shortcomings.

3. Grasp typical cases well. Great efforts should be made to publicize the deeds of the party members whose style is good and exemplary. On the other hand, timely criticism and education should be given those comrades who reflect an undesirable party style. As for the tiny handful who violate party regulations and rules, it is imperative to deal with them seriously so as to truly uphold the fine party style.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JILIN RALLY WELCOMES COUNTERATTACK HEROES

Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] On the morning of 8 July, two hundred thousand civilians and army men of Jilin Province and Changchun Municipality held a grand rally to warmly welcome the report group of heroes and models who emerged in the defensive counterattack against Vietnam. The main site of the rally, the Changchun municipal gymnasium looked grand and impressive. The main gate of the gymnasium was draped with a large horizontal banner which read: "Warmly welcome the report group of heroes and models who emerged in the defensive counterattack against Vietnam." Inside the gymnasium were many big-character slogans which read: "Learn from and salute the heroes and models of the defensive counterattack against Vietnam." "The entire party works with united will, the whole country acts in concert, and efforts should be made to struggle for realization of the four modernizations."

At 0800, participating workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, cadres of organs and young students came to the main and congregation sites of the rally group by group. In an atmosphere of showing reverence for the heroes, they were anxious to see them and listen to their reports. At 0900, the 12 comrades of the report group, in company with leading comrades of the party, government and army of Jilin Province and Changchun Municipality, entered the rally hall. At that moment, the entire hall was full of an excited atmosphere and resounded with warm applause.

Attending the rally were (Wang Daren), secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and (He Yufa), secretary of the provincial CCP committee and commander of the Jilin Provincial Military District; leading comrades of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Zhang Zhiying, Song Jiehan, Yu Ke, Zong Xiyun, Chen Hong and (Xiao Chun); responsible comrades of the PLA Shenyang units, including (Xie Yufa) and (Liu Zhenhua); responsible comrades

of the Jilin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun, including, (Liu Luming), (Yan Chuntian), (Tian Zeng), (Zong Ying), (Wang Naisheng), (Wu Xianhong), (Ding Oh), (Wang Chonsong), (Xing Zhengtai), (Sun Yuy), (Huang Hongrui), (Chen Suguang), (Song Xiuqi), (Chen Biao), (Lui Fengming), (Peng Zhongtao), (Wang Qingyu), (Gao Zhang), (Zhou Dunfa), (Wang Yinglie), (Li Hongchang), (Liz Zhao), (Liu Shangyi), (Yan Guoguang), (Wang Yizhi), (Wang Rui), (Meng Yuzhong), (Wang Zuofan) and (Ren Panjui); responsible comrades of the Changchun municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Changchun municipal garrison, including Ren Qingyuan, (Wang Jiping), Wang Daqing, Chai Xiangkun, (Zhou Changhai), and (Lin Yegong); vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Xu Shouxian, (Wang Shengshan) and Cui Cai; and responsible persons of the Changchun Municipal CPPCC Committee. Also attending the rally were responsible comrades from departments and bureaus of the Jilin Province and Changchun Municipality, organs of the Jilin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun, the Jilin provincial and Changchun municipal trade union councils, the provincial and municipal CYL committees and from the provincial and municipal women's federations.

The rally was presided over by Comrade He Yuga, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the Jilin Provincial Military District.

Comrade He Yufa introduced all members of the report group to the participating comrades one by one. After that, the report group made reports on commanders and fighters of the PLA units, militiamen and personnel supporting the front at the Yunnan and Guangxi frontiers cherishing ardent love for the party and the people and the socialist motherland and displaying a heroic spirit to carry forward the proletarian hard-bone style of daring to fight desperate and fierce battles, as well as on the heroic deeds in successfully attacking the enemy, defending posts, winning victories and unity between the people and the army in the battles. The group also expounded the reason for having won the great important victories and said that we should attribute the victory to the great party and people.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHENYANG PLA UNITS LEARN FROM ZHANG ZHIXIN

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpt] According to a source of this station, in the wake of the announcement of the heroic deeds of Comrade Zhang Zhixin, good daughter of the party and great communist fighter, strong repercussions have arisen throughout the PLA Shenyang units. The broad masses of cadres and fighters have vigorously studied Comrade Zhang Zhixin's lofty manifestations and her revolutionary spirit, and are determined to make contributions in line with her brilliant example to safeguarding and accomplishing the four modernizations and to accelerating the revolutionization and modernization of the PLA units.

All party organizations at all levels of the PLA Shenyang units take the activities of learning from Comrade Zhang Zhixin as an important task in strengthening party building. The CCP committee of the PLA Shenyang units issued a circular calling upon the various units to extensively and deeply carry out activities of learning from Comrade Zhang Zhixin. Party committees of a large number of PLA units have made concrete arrangements for learning activities among their subordinate units.

In carrying out learning activities among the various units, some vigorously publicize Comrade Zhang Zhixin's heroic deeds by means of wall and black-board bulletins, slides, broadcasting and literary and art performances. Some organize party members to study the deeds by holding party classes and forums. Some introduce Comrade Zhang Zhixin's deeds, review the eight-point criterion for Communist Party members and carry out education in basic party knowledge among party members by using the occasion of marking the 58th anniversary of the founding of the CCP.

Various PLA units vied to carry out activities of learning from this hero, examining their own thinking and transforming what they have learned into action. Many cadres and fighters have learned from Comrade Zhang Zhixin's spirit of heroic self-sacrifice in persisting in struggle for truth, and are determined to put aside the concern for personal fame and gain as this hero did, keep the grand goal of revolution in view and do a good job in carrying out modernization of the PLA Units with concrete deeds.

In carrying out activities learning from Comrade Zhang Zhixin, party committees and leading cadres at all levels of the PLA Shenyang units have taken the lead in studying and publicizing the martyr's heroic deeds and set themselves as examples in leading the learning activities in the PLA units. Commander Li Desheng and political commissar Gan Weihai attended many such meetings and forums to publicize Comrade Zhang Zhixin's lofty manifestations and her revolutionary spirit among cadres and fighters.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

TIANJIN HERO-MODEL GROUP--The report group of heroes and models in the self-defensive counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border completed its report in Tianjin and left on 20 June. Leading persons, including Zhang Huaian, saw the group off at the station. During its stay in Tianjin, about 26 report gatherings were held and more than 180,000 army men and civilians listened to the report. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Jun 79 SK]

HERO-MODELS IN TIANJIN--The report group of heroes and models of the Sino-Vietnamese border self-defensive counterattack visited Dagang oilfield on 17 June. Some 20,000 staff, workers, teachers and students listened to the group's report. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Jun 79 SK]--The report of the Sino-Vietnamese border self-defensive counterattack heroes and models met representatives of CYL members and young pioneers at the youth palace and scientific hall respectively on 18 June. Secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CYL Committee (Gao Fangan) spoke at the symposium at the youth palace. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 18 Jun 79 SK]

SHANDONG HEARS HEROIC DEEDS--Recently some 1,600 staff members and workers of Shandong provincial departments and some 2,200 faculty members and students of institutes of higher learning in the province gathered for a 2-day meeting to listen to the reports by the visiting group of combat heroes and models who distinguished themselves in the self-defensive counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border. They were deeply inspired by the heroic deeds related by the group. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jun 79 SK]

FUJIAN HERO WELCOME--On the morning of 12 June, the report team of heroes in the war of self-defense counterattack against Vietnam arrived in Fuzhou by train and was warmly welcomed by 2,000 people including the leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units and the Fujian Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Also present at the railway station were Zhu Shaoqing, Long Feihu, Liao Haiguang, Cao Punan and (Zhao Huaxin), leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units; and Jin Zhaodian and Zhang Cexin, leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. The six-member report team includes representatives from Yunnan and Guangxi border troops. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 13 Jun 79 HK]

FUJIAN LEADERS HERO RECEPTION—The leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units and the Fujian provincial CCP and revolutionary committees received all the members of the report team of heroes in the war of self-defense counterattack against Vietnam on the afternoon of 12 June. The provincial leaders praised the members of the visiting team for their patriotism and revolutionary heroic spirit and urged them to continue to work hard and make new contributions to protecting the socialist motherland and the four modernizations. The provincial leaders who took part in the reception were Zhu Shaoqing, Long Feihu, Zhu Yaohua, Zhang Xianyang, Wu Chunren, Liao Haiguang, Wang Zhi, Cao Punan, Zhan Huayu, He Yunfeng, (Zhao Huaqing), (Zhang Gu), (Yan Hong) and (Zhou Guisheng), leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units; and Ma Xingyuan, Jin Zhaodian, Bi Jichang and Jia Jiumin, leading comrades of the Fujian provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 13 Jun 79 HK]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINJIANG RIBAO' EDITORIAL APPEALS FOR UNITY

Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Report on XINJIANG RIBAO 4 July editorial: "Unite, Look Ahead, Work With One Heart and One Mind for the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] The editorial points out: The party's work emphasis has been shifted to socialist modernization. This is a great and historic change. This arduous, extensive and profound revolution requires all the more that all comrades in the party and people of all nationalities think and work with one heart and one mind and unite. All comrades in the party and people of all nationalities should reach a common understanding in the spirit of the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, establish, safeguard and develop the unity of the party and the people, bring into play all positive factors and make concerted efforts to realize the common revolutionary goal and accelerate socialist modernization.

The editorial says: To strengthen unity, the key lies in strengthening unity of the party, especially unity of the party's leading bodies at all levels.

The editorial points out: To strengthen party unity it is necessary to demonstrate a spirit of unity and look forward and correctly handle problems left over from the past. For more than 10 years Lin Biao and the gang of four wildly undermined party unity and fomented splits, political movements [words indistinct] and many comrades in the party suffered from wrong accusations. Quite a number of comrades were ideologically and there were misunderstandings and rifts among them. Since the downfall of the gang of four, party organizations at various levels in the autonomous region have done much to set things right, redressed many cases of frameups, false charges and wrong sentences, and correctly implemented the party's policy toward cadres. As a result, the party's unity has obviously been strengthened. But we should realize that the internal damages of the party caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four were very serious and have not been completely healed. We should seriously sum up experience and continue to do a good job in resolving ideological problems and strengthening unity.

The new long march has already begun and there are arduous tasks of socialist modernization for us to accomplish. We must not allow ourselves to be entangled with past events.

The editorial says: In strengthening unity of the party and of the people, we must pay attention to further strengthening unity among the nationalities and between the army and the people.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEI MONGGOL OFFICIAL CALLS FOR CARRYING PARTY TRADITIONS FORWARD

Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 79 SK

[Recorded speech by Deputy Secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Nei Monggol Regional Party Committee (Zhou Ping): "Carry Forward the Party's Fine Traditions and Rectify the Party Style"]

[Excerpts] Today, 1 July, is the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. To celebrate this anniversary, I would like to dwell on the issue of party style.

In December of last year, the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee decided to shift the emphasis of the work of the entire party to socialist modernization and, not long ago, the party Central Committee again decided to conscientiously carry out the readjustment of the national economy in the coming 3 years and insure bringing the national economy into an orbit of development in a sustained and properly proportional manner and at high speed. This is the first battle in realizing the four modernizations.

Implementing the decision of the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the Nei Monggol Regional Party Committee decided to quickly push forward the agricultural and animal husbandry production in the entire region, set forth a call for wresting a bumper harvest in agricultural and animal husbandry production this year and began to readjust the national economy. We must see that in order to fulfill such a great and arduous historical task, it is imperative to intensify party development. At present, the key issue is to carry forward the party's fine traditions and rectify the party style.

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong and through long revolutionary struggles, our party has established a whole set of fine traditions and work styles, such as seeking truth from facts, linking theory with reality, following mass lines, conducting criticism and self-criticism, and practicing democratic centralism. But, in the days when Lin Biao and the gang of four ran amok, the party's fine traditions

and work styles were seriously damaged. After the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng vigorously revived and carried forward the party's fine traditions and work styles and waged a resolute struggle against the phenomenon of violating the party's rules and regulations. But because the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four was deep, some evil tendencies and bad practices which prevailed in their heyday have not yet been completely checked, some of them even exist to a serious extent.

The main manifestations of the unhealthy party style are: Some party members undermine the party's democratic centralism, favor the practice of what I say counts, suppress democracy and engage in attack and retaliation; some practice ultra democracy; some give priority to personal interests and use their power and positions to seek personal gain; some sabotage financial and economic disciplines and indulge in extravagance and waste; some carry out factional and sectarian activities; some abandon the party's principles to seek advantages from both sides; some become stilted in thinking and have a serious bureaucratic tendency of not conscientiously studying central and higher-level documents, principles and policies or of not going to grassroot units to carry out investigations and researches, refusing to think to map out measures and fear hardship, difficulty and trouble; and some have a rather weak sense of organization, being unwilling to make reports to the organization, and careless of the life inside the organization and become special party members.

These unhealthy workstyles inside the party are incompatible with the nature of our party at all. They disrupt party organization, weaken the fighting strength of the party and dampen the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of the party members, cadres and masses. The cadres and masses of many units and localities are not convinced, feel uneasy in their minds and slacken their efforts. This has seriously hindered the smooth carrying out of the readjustment of the national economy and other work and brought great harm and danger to the party's undertakings. Therefore, rectifying the party's workstyles is an issue having vital bearings on the situation as a whole. It is a major issue on which the success or failure of the four modernizations and the future and destiny of the state hinges. Then, how can we revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and rectify the party's workstyles?

1. It is necessary to intensify the ideological education of all party members, especially education in various guiding principles on political life inside the party.
2. It is imperative to continue to resolutely struggle against all deeds that violate the party's rules and regulations and disrupt the party's workstyles.
3. It is a necessity to have party members, cadres and, especially, leading cadres take the lead in rectifying the party's workstyles, because leading cadres will play an important, exemplary and vanguard role in fostering a fine style.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURE

'DAZHONG RIBAO' ON SAFEGUARDING PARTY RULES, REGULATIONS

Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jun 79 SK

[Report on DAZHONG RIBAO 30 June editorial: "Safeguard the Party's Rules and Regulations and Conscientiously Rectify the Party Style"]

[Excerpt] The editorial says: The Shandong Provincial Party Committee recently held a provincial discipline inspection work conference to implement the guidelines of the first plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the party Central Committee and discuss how to improve the party discipline inspection work in light of the reality of our province. This has been the first important session since the reestablishment of the party discipline inspection organs at various levels in our province. It has great significance in eliminating the noxious effects caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging the party style, reviving and carrying forward the party's rules and regulations, conscientiously rectifying the party style, enhancing the fighting strength of the party and insuring the smooth carrying out of the four modernizations.

The editorial points out: Over the past 2 years or so since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the 11th party congress and the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee, thanks to the recovery and consolidation of the party's discipline inspection work, the party's fine traditions and work styles have been gradually revived and carried forward, the political life inside the party has become active and normal and the party style has also been rectified. But, we should further understand the seriousness of the unhealthy party style caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Judging from the reality of our province, the bad work style is seriously evident among some party members and cadres. Efforts should be made to raise the attention of party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels.

The editorial also points out: It is imperative to conscientiously eliminate the noxious effects caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four in corrupting the party style, completely end turmoil and restore order, restore in an all-round manner and further carry forward the party's line traditions established during the Yanan period and conscientiously rectify our party style. This requires the concerted efforts of the entire party and great energies to strengthen the party's discipline inspection work. We should notice that almost half of 2,700,000 party members in our province are new party members who have been admitted into the party since the Great Cultural Revolution and who have not undergone the severe training of normal political life inside the party, lack basic party knowledge and knowledge of the party's rules and regulations. Among veteran party members, there are also some persons who relax their efforts in adhering to the party's fine traditions and work styles, stop making strict demands of themselves and even spread some unhealthy practices. This phenomenon urgently demands that party discipline inspection departments at all levels actively help the party committees conduct education on the party's rules and regulations among party members and raise their consciousness on abiding by the party's disciplines. Leading cadres at various levels should make themselves exemplars, make strict demands of themselves and take the lead in safeguarding the party's rules and regulations and abiding by the party's disciplines so as to set an example for the broad masses of the party members.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' CONDUCTS INTERVIEW IN NEW ELECTORAL LAW

Beijing XINHUA in English 0921 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA)--"China's new electoral law takes a big step forward in comparison with the electoral law of 1953. But nevertheless it remains inadequate and represents a transition stage in the development of a socialist universal electoral system." This statement was made by Li Guangcan, a researcher at the Institute of Law of the Academy of Social Sciences who took part in revising the original law, commenting on the new electoral law adopted by the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress on July 1.

Li Guangcan, aged 61, said in an interview with XINHUA: "The new law has extended democracy, particularly in increasing the scope of direct elections of deputies to the people's congresses. This shows that democracy and the legal system in our country have grown still further."

Li Guangcan was a member of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the Central People's Government in the early 1950's and took part in drafting China's first constitution and the first electoral law. He served for a time as vice-president of Liaoning University in northeast China.

He said, "The most important new provision is the one that extends direct election to county level. In the past, direct elections were conducted only at the people's commune or town level. This is a step that guarantees the people the right to elect directly their deputies to the organs or state power at county and grass-roots levels, those closest to the voters. The number of deputies at these two levels accounts for 90 per cent of the total number of deputies at all levels," he said.

Li Guangcan also discussed the following points:

--Adoption of more democratic procedures for naming candidates. The Chinese Communist Party, the democratic parties, the people's organizations and any voter (with the support of three others or more) may nominate candidates for election as deputies. The final list of candidates has to be decided after repeated deliberation and democratic consultation by the

voters or their representatives. If necessary, a preliminary election may be held to decide on the final list of candidates. This not only gives the voters greater room for selection but enable them to supervise the deputies.

--Adoption of a system of election under which the number of candidates nominated exceeds that of the deputies to be elected. The past practice was presenting to the voters a list of candidates equal in number to the deputies to be elected.

--All elections to be conducted by secret ballot. In the past elections at lower-than-county levels were often conducted by a show of hands.

--Explicit stipulation of the right of the electors to supervise and recall the deputies they elected. This new provision impels the deputies to maintain constant, close contact with the masses, listen to and reflect their opinions and demands, and hold themselves responsible to their electors.

Li Guangcan said: "The new electoral law has many advantages over the universal suffrage in the capitalist countries because in China the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other labouring people are the rulers, whose historic mission is to liquidate classes and exploitation and to build socialism and communism."

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING JOURNALS HOLD SYMPOSIUM ON PUBLICIZING NEW LAWS

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1328 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul--The editorial departments of the journals FALU YANJIU [LAW RESEARCH], MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM], RENMIN GONG'AN [PEOPLE'S PUBLIC SECURITY], RENMIN JIANCHA [PEOPLE'S PROCURATORIAL WORK] and RENMIN FAYUAN [PEOPLE'S COURT] held a joint symposium on 3 July to discuss how to propagate the seven laws recently adopted by the National People's Congress. A number of comrades of the judicial and public security departments and institutes of political science and law in Beijing attended by invitation.

The comrades who spoke at the symposium all pointed out that the adoption of the seven laws at the second session of the Fifth NPC was unprecedented since the founding of the people's republic. This indicates that the NPC session had truly implemented the decision of the party Central Committee's third plenary session on strengthening democracy and the legal system. At present, the urgent task is to propagate these laws and pass them on to the people as a powerful weapon that will protect them and strike at the enemy so that the law's supernatural power can be brought into play.

The comrades said that it was now necessary to use every means of propaganda to publicize these laws so that they will be understood in every household and so that the cadres and masses can increase their knowledge about the law. Special attention should be paid to publishing more judicial reading materials that are popular and easy to understand. Newspapers can institute special columns to answer readers' questions on the law and publish some typical judicial cases. They also urged opening law courses at middle and primary schools.

Some comrades pointed out that law enforcement largely depends on whether the party committees at various levels understand the law and act strictly according to the law. They said that it was first necessary to propagate the law among leading cadres at all levels, and suggested that party schools in various localities start law courses.

Many comrades said: To enforce the law it is necessary for cadres of the judicial and public security departments to strictly enforce it and to things according to it. At present, the idea that the law is nothing prevails among a small number of such cadres. These cadres believe that the law means trouble and ties their hands. This being the case, cadres of the judicial and public security departments themselves need all the more to study the law, strengthen their concept of the legal system and act strictly according to the law.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING PAPERS URGE OBSERVANCE OF NEW LAWS

Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY, WORKERS DAILY and CHINA YOUTH NEWS today carry editorials urging a nationwide study, observance and maintenance of the new laws adopted at the national people's congress.

"China has made a big step forward on the road to democracy and achieving a legal system," declares the PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial. It hailed the N.P.C. second session as "a most important legislative meeting" as well as a "modernisation" congress.

The editorial stresses the importance of the legal system and democracy for China's modernisation. Long years of experience have proved that wherever there are law and democracy, there will be a more stable political situation and a faster development of the national economy.

"Ours is a socialist country. Consolidating the socialist state system in which all the working people led by the working class are the masters, is a fundamental guiding principle in our strengthening the legal system.

"The practice of socialist democracy enables all the people to exercise their power of running the country. This is an unshakable political principle of the socialist system. Departure from this principle would damage the nature of the socialist state."

The editorial urges nationwide study of the ideas and measures of socialist democracy and laws. "Only when all our people and government cadres are acquainted with the law and follow, can the judicial organs receive full support and supervision," it says.

"The Working Class Must Set an Example in Abiding by and Defending the Legal System," is title of Today's WORKERS DAILY editorial. It says the new laws have expanded the democratic rights of the people and provided the guarantee and conditions for the 900 million Chinese to administer state affairs.

It calls for energetic propagation of the laws throughout the country's enterprises and trade unions and lays special emphasis on the necessity for leading cadres to set an example in observing the law.

CHINA YOUTH NEWS points out that strengthening the legal system will have a great effect on youth. The healthy growth of young people requires education from the party, care from the society, and also the law, which will promote a good social atmosphere, protect the rights and interests of youth and shield them from injustice and corruption. The law will also teach young people the principles by which they should live.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GOVERNMENT LAWS CHANGED AT NPC, CPPCC DEPUTIES' SUGGESTION

Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (XINHUA)--Suggestions to include a provision in the criminal law protecting religious belief, made by noted Buddhists Banqen Erdini (Panchen Erdeni) and Zhao Puchu, have been accepted and an article to this effect has been written into the new law.

Article 147 of the criminal law on offences against the right of person and democratic rights of citizens stipulates: "A state functionary who unlawfully deprives a citizen of his legitimate freedom of religious belief or violates the customs and folk-ways of a minority nationality, to a serious degree, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to detention."

At a group discussion, Banqen Erdini said that he entirely agreed with the provision banning the use of superstition to spread rumours or to acquire money fraudulently. "But," he said, "the law should protect proper religious activities."

Zhao Puchu was even more explicit. He said that an article should be added on sentences applicable to anyone who deliberately jeopardized the policy of allowing freedom of religious belief, normal religious activities and the existence of churches, temples, monasteries and other places of worship.

An authority of the Bills Committee said: "We have carefully studied all suggestions by the deputies and absorbed many good suggestions into the criminal and other laws."

During the group discussions held between June 27 and 30, the N.P.C. deputies and members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee went over all seven draft laws carefully and put forth thousands of proposals for revisions, mostly about the criminal law.

Many deputies asked for clarification on the definition of a counter-revolutionary offence. Professor Song Zexing of Liaoning University said that stress should be placed on the actual harm caused by the offences so as to prevent mistaking reactionary thinking and erroneous statements for counter-revolutionary offences. A discussion then ensued.

Based on the suggestions made by the deputies, the Bills Committee added the phrase "which jeopardizes the People's Republic of China" in between "any act" and "for the purpose of overthrowing the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and overthrowing the socialist system is a counter-revolutionary offence." The article now reads: "Any act which jeopardizes the People's Republic of China for the purpose of..." This makes it clear that such an act must be one that jeopardizes the state, an offence somewhat similar to that of "high treason" in the criminal codes of other countries.

The deputies unanimously supported the provisions on giving heavy punishment to those who bring false charges against others. However, many deputies disagreed with the phrase in the draft law about meting out punishment on the principle of retribution. They said that such phraseology was too generalized and unclear.

Theoretician Yu Guangyuan said: "Can a person who falsely accuses another of murder be sentenced as a murderer?" Linguist Lu Shuxiang said: "It is unreasonable to punish one who falsely charges another of murder as a murderer." They suggested that this clause be written in more rational and explicit terms.

The Bills Committee took their views into consideration and changed the article to "Whoever fabricates facts to bring a false charge against another person (including a convict in prison), shall be subject to criminal sanction in the light of the nature, seriousness and consequences of the offence of fabricated charge and in accordance with the prescribed penalty for such an offence."

Rong Yiren, one of the biggest capitalists in pre-liberation China and now member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, suggested that compensation of economic losses suffered as a result of false charges be required. His views were supported by many other deputies. Thus, the present law has an article saying: "An offender who commits an offence resulting in economic losses to another person, shall, in addition to receiving the penalty prescribed in the present law, be ordered to make restitution to the injured person as required by the circumstances."

In examining the draft law of criminal procedure, the deputies unanimously approved the provision strictly to forbid false charges and perjury in judicial procedures. But some suggested that the law should also have clear provisions to protect the right of the people to present accusations or report offences to judicial organs.

One of the deputies who submitted such amendments was Li Yan, chief procurator of a provincial procuratorate for many years and now in a leading position in the Chinese Institute of Law. He said that in view of the fact that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" brought false charges against innocent people, it went without saying that false charges and

perjury had to be strictly forbidden. But, he added, there were incidents of criminal offenders retaliating against witnesses and accusers. "Therefore, while stressing the importance of guarding against false charges and perjury, the law should encourage witnesses to produce evidence and make clear that it is the right and obligation of the citizens to expose lawless acts and persons."

His and other deputies' suggestions have been drawn up as amendments to the draft procedural law. A new paragraph has been added to Article 59 providing that upon discovery of an offence of a suspect, a citizen has the right and obligation to present an accusation or report an offence to judicial organs. To the provisions that the accuser or the person making the report should be informed of the legal consequences of making false charges, is added: "A strict distinction shall be drawn between a false charge and an accusation or report of an offence which, though at variance with the facts or even in error, is not fabrication or perjury."

As for the draft electoral law, suggestions were made by the deputies on the number of deputies that should be elected to the local people's congresses at various levels. According to their suggestions, no specific proportions of the number are given in the law; instead, the proportions are to be determined by the standing committees of the local people's congresses at various levels in accordance with the principle that each nationality, area and circle shall have an appropriate number of deputies and their decision is to be submitted to the N.P.C. Standing Committee to be recorded. This suggestion has been accepted by the Bills Committee.

Amendments were also submitted by the deputies to the draft law on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment. Additional provisions are written in the final text of the law such as: In cases of losses caused by deception through the intentional provision of out-dated equipment or technology, compensation shall be paid for the losses; in cases of losses caused by breach of the contract(s) by a party to the venture, the financial responsibility shall be borne by the said party.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'HIGHLIGHTS' OF NEW ORGANIC LAWS ISSUED

Local Level Organs

Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA)—Legislative and executive organs are to be established separately at certain local levels in China so that the people can better exercise their power in running affairs of state.

This is the essence of the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments of the People's Republic of China, which was published today by order of Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Consisting of four chapters and 42 articles, the new organic law stipulates that the people's congresses at and above the county level are to set up standing committees as their permanent organs to perform some of their functions when they are not in session.

People's governments, as executive organs of the local people's congresses, are to be established as the substitutes for the local revolutionary committees. Titles of the leading members of the provincial, city and county people's governments are governor, mayor and county head.

Some of these important changes, which involved the revision of certain provisions of the Constitution, were approved in a resolution adopted on July 1 at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress. They will help strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and improve the system of people's congress in China, legal experts here say.

Following are some of the highlights of the new organic law:

The people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government are elected for a term of five years, the people's congresses of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts are elected for a term of three years, and the people's congresses of people's communes and towns for a term of two years.

In the light of the specific conditions and actual needs of their respective administrative areas and in conformity with the Constitution, laws, policies, decrees and orders of the state, the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may enact and promulgate local statutes, which shall be submitted for the record to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council.

The functions and powers exercised by the local people's congresses at and above the county level in their respective administrative areas include:

To enforce the Constitution, laws and regulations of the state, to implement decisions made by people's congresses at higher levels, and to execute the state plans and budget;

To examine and approve the local economic plans, budgets and final accounts;

To discuss and decide on other major local issues;

To hear and examine reports on the work of the people's governments, courts and procuratorates at corresponding levels;

To revise or rescind inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments at corresponding levels and those of people's congresses and people's governments at the next lower level; and

To decide on the choice of leading members of the people's governments and of the courts and procuratorates at corresponding levels and to recall them.

The standing committees of the local people's congresses are responsible and accountable to the people's congresses, and their members do not hold concurrent posts in the people's governments, courts or procuratorates at corresponding levels.

When the people's congresses are not in session, the standing committees exercise their legislative power, decide on major issues in their administrative areas, approve the choice of acting chief leading members of local governments, appoint and remove deputy chief leading members and other members of local governments down to section chiefs, the lowest government official, appoint and remove members of judicial organs excluding court president and chief procurator, supervise the work of the governments and judicial organs at corresponding levels, handle appeals and opinions from the people, and convene sessions of the people's congresses.

The tenure of office of local governments is the same as that of the people's congresses at corresponding levels.

Local people's governments are subordinate to the State Council and are responsible and accountable to the people's congresses at corresponding levels and to the executive organs at the next higher level. They have the right to formulate administrative measures, make decisions, issue orders and fulfill other tasks assigned by organs of state administration at higher levels.

Deputies to local people's congresses are required to maintain close contact with their electoral units or with their electorates, accept their supervision and bring the opinions and demands of the people to the people's congresses and their standing committees as well as the people's governments.

No deputy to a people's congress at or above the county level may be arrested or placed on trial without the consent of its standing committee. If a deputy is detained as an active offender, the organ detaining him shall immediately report the matter to the appropriate standing committee.

This new local organic law will come into effect on January 1, 1980.

Courts, Procuratorates Laws

Beijing XINHUA in English 0308 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA)—Two revised laws made public today guarantee that all citizens in China are equal before the law and that judicial organs exercise their functions independently.

Endorsed on July 1 at the recent National People's Congress session, the organic law of the people's courts and the organic law of the people's procuratorates were published today by order of Yi Jiangying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

They state explicitly that the law is applied equally to all citizens, and no privilege is allowed.

The functions of the people's courts and procuratorates are to suppress all activities of treason, attempts to split the country and other counter-revolutionary activities. To strike at counter-revolutionaries and punish other criminals; settle civil disputes; safeguard the unity of the country, the system of proletarian dictatorship, the socialist legal system and social orders; protect public property and the citizens' legitimate private property and personal and democratic rights, and guarantee the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

On the other hand, the people's courts and procuratorates have the duty to educate the citizens in loyalty to their socialist motherland and voluntary observance of the Constitution and the law so that they will actively combat all violations of the law.

The new organic law of the procuratorates stipulates for the first time that "people's procuratorates exercise their procuratorial authority independently in accordance with the law, and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, organizations or individuals." This article is intended to ensure the independence of judicial bodies in exercising their functions and powers.

The two previous organic laws were adopted and promulgated by the First National People's Congress in 1954. They played an important part in establishing and defending the socialist legal system and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In line with the guidelines of the new Constitution, the recent N.P.C. session revised the two laws so as to strengthen the socialist legal system and ensure the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

In order to meet the needs of the development of economic construction in the new period, the organic law of the people's courts provides that the Supreme People's Court, the Higher People's Court and the Intermediate People's Court should have an economic division in addition to the criminal and civil divisions.

It also provides that citizens of all nationalities have the right to use their own spoken and written languages in court proceedings. All cases in the people's courts are to be heard in public, except those involving state secrets, personal shameful secrets and juvenile delinquencies. The accused has the right to defence. The people's courts apply the collegiate system in the administration of justice. People's courts are to set up judicial committees which practice democratic centralism.

The following stipulations have been added in the law: If a people's court deems that the main facts concerning a case presented by a people's procuratorate remain unclear or the evidence is insufficient or there is violation of the law in the prosecution, the court may return the case to the procuratorate for a supplementary investigation or notify the procuratorate to make rectification. The Supreme People's Court gives explanations on questions concerning specific application of laws and decrees in judicial procedure.

The new law on the procuratorates states clearly that they are "organs of the state supervising the administration of justice." They have the power to decide whether to prosecute a case and see to it that the investigations by the Public Security organs and the judicial process of the people's courts conform to the law.

The organic law says that the people's procuratorates must persist in seeking truth from facts, heed the people's opinions, subject themselves to supervision by the people, make investigation and deliberation, lay stress on the weight of evidence in handling cases, strictly forbid extorting confessions and believing such confessions, and correctly differentiate and handle contradictions between the people and the enemy and those among the people.

Under the new organic law, people's procuratorates at all levels set up procuratorial committees which practice democratic centralism and, under the direction of chief procurators, discuss and decide on major legal cases and other important questions. This means that when members of the committees fail to reach agreement the majority have the final say, not the chief procurators.

In order to carry out procuratorial work in the economic field, people's procuratorates at provincial and county levels may set up people's procuratorates in industrial and mining areas, land reclamation areas and forest centres as their agencies.

Articles aimed at combating violations of state laws and discipline have also been added in the new organic laws.

Electoral Law

Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA)--China's new electoral law guarantees more democratic rights to the Chinese people in electing their deputies to the organs of state power at various levels.

The new electoral law, adopted at the second session of the Fifth N.P.C. on July 1, was promulgated today by an order issued by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The revised electoral law for the National People's Congress and local people's congresses of the People's Republic of China will go into effect on January 1, 1980.

In comparison with the electoral law of 1953, the new one, consisting of 11 chapters and 44 articles, has several improvements made in line with comments and suggestions from wide sections of the people.

For example, on the question of direct election of deputies there were three different opinions: The first favoured retaining the provisions of the original law, that is, direct election to be conducted only at people's commune or town level. The second preferred to extend direct election from town level to county level and the third view was for direct elections at all four levels--national, provincial, county and commune or town.

The new law adopts the second proposal which stipulates that deputies to the people's congresses at commune (town) and county levels are to be elected directly by the voters. Deputies to the national and provincial people's congresses are to be elected indirectly by the people's congresses of the next lower level.

Another important revision is the abolition of an election system under which the number of candidates was equal to the number of deputies to be elected. The new law stipulates that the number of candidates nominated

for direct elections should be 50 to 100 per cent more than the number of deputies to be elected. The number of candidates nominated for indirect elections should be 20 to 50 per cent more than the number of deputies to be elected.

Changes have also been made in nomination procedures. The Chinese Communist Party, the democratic parties and the people's organizations may nominate candidates for election as deputies either jointly or separately. In addition, any voter may nominate a candidate when such nomination is seconded by three others or more.

The new electoral law also stipulates that the election of deputies to all levels of people's congresses shall be conducted by secret ballot. The original provisions allowed for elections at lower levels both by secret ballot or by a show of hands. The latter practice often restricted the free expression of the electors' will and hindered the full play of democracy.

The new way of defining electoral districts is more rational than the original method. The old law defined electoral districts in accordance with the residential distribution of the electors. Now the electoral districts will correspond with work units as well as residential distribution which will mean that electors have a better knowledge of the candidates in their electorate and that deputies can keep in close touch with their constituents, who can in turn supervise their elected representatives more effectively.

The revised law has added a chapter on the rights of electors to supervise and recall their elected deputies. It stipulates, "Any citizen or unit may demand the recall of a deputy for violation of law and discipline or utter negligence of duty." A simple majority vote of the voters in his electoral district or the people's congress is required to recall a deputy. The recalled deputy may present his appeal to the corresponding people's congress.

The new law retains a number of the provisions of the original law. For example: All citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 18 shall have the right to elect and to be elected irrespective of nationality or race, sex, occupation, social origin, religion, education, property status or length of residence, except for those who have been deprived of political rights according to law; each voter has only one vote in each election; any one who sabotages an election shall be liable to administrative and criminal sanctions according to law.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST' REPORTS ON JOINT PROPERTY VENTURE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[Article by Victor Su, real estate editor]

[Excerpts] China yesterday entered into a joint venture with a local property giant, Cheung Kong holdings, for a billion dollar project above the new Kowloon-Canton Railway Depot in Shatin.

The secretary for the new territories, Mr David Akers-Jones, yesterday announced the official decision to award the right to develop this private residential complex for 13,000 people to Yee Pang Realty Ltd.

The Shatin project is expected to be completed in 1984.

The announcement was made at the right time as China had recently promulgated a law on joint ventures.

Although the law does not apply in Hong Kong it will almost certainly be an official guideline for all Chinese state owned agencies operating outside the country.

In the Shatin project China is only a minor partner with 30 per cent equity participation.

Cheung Kong's chairman, Mr Li Ka-shing, said his company owns 70 per cent of Yee Pang Realty.

Mr Li and the chief executive officer of Kiu Kwong, Mr Liang Sien, said the preliminary plan calls for the development of a high grade residential-commercial complex of not more than ten 30-story blocks above the depot.

Total floor area will be slightly less than 1.5 million sq. ft.

The government called for tenders for the project on May 5 and the decision to accept Yee Pang's bid of \$383 million means that work on the project will begin almost immediately.

The government itself will undertake to build the \$168 million podium plus 825 metres of access roads, although the project will be financed in instalments by Yee Pang.

Under the instalment plan, Yee Pang will make a down payment of \$28 million and five successive half-yearly payments of \$39 million, \$48 million, \$36 million, \$17 million and \$7 million to make up the cost of forming the site.

The project is for low density luxury buildings with a plot ratio of 4.7 compared with the normal 7.5 to 15 in many other zones in Hong Kong.

A property analyst estimated that the new development will enable Yee Pang Realty to produce 136,582 sq ft of developed floor area, which even at today's selling prices for high grade residential flats are between \$600 to \$700 per sq ft in Shatin.

To put a value on the development to be completed in 1984 at one billion dollars may well be very conservative.

Mr Li Ka-shing put the total construction cost at \$300 million.

This brings the cost of construction to more than \$200 per sq ft of floor area, which certainly makes the project extremely luxurious.

The property analyst worked out the land component for this project at about \$280 per sq ft floor area; it is apparent that Yee Pang is on its way to a nine figure profit.

CS0: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

QINGDAO GARRISON DISTRICT DISCUSSES CRITERION OF TRUTH

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Jinan, 7 Jul—Since 1978 the Qingdao Garrison District Party Committee has issued three circulars calling on the commanders and fighters of its units to actively participate in the discussion on the criterion of truth. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the garrison district has again taken up this discussion as an important step to observe matters, study questions and unify policies and ideologies, and it has led everyone in correctly understanding the new situation following the shift in the emphasis of work.

Zhang Zan, director of the political department, led a work group and visited two regiments and seven companies where he personally presided over discussion meetings. He joined everyone in using the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth to analyze the party's various existing policies and answered all sorts of questions put forward by the cadres and fighters. Zhang Ruihou, secretary of the party committee and political commissar, visited a certain division. While there he dealt with the misunderstanding of some comrades that the restoration of previously effective rural economic policies is a "retrogression" and their misunderstanding that the new policies put forward according to the needs of the four modernizations run counter to "opposing book worship." He guided everyone to look upon the viewpoint concerning practice, the mass viewpoint and the viewpoint on the development of production as the bases for judging policies, thus enabling everyone to understand the party's policies more comprehensively.

For a period of time in the past some comrades of a certain company did not understand why it was necessary to remove the designations landlords and rich peasants from those who had been transformed well, for fear that removing these designations would weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. Recently, in the course of a discussion on the criterion of truth, they went to the rural area where they are stationed to carry out special-topic investigations and analyze the changes of the landlords and rich peasants in the 30 years

since liberation. In doing so, they found that, after receiving long-term education, the vast majority of them had been transformed into self-supporting laborers. They thus came to understand that what the removal of the designations on the landlords and rich peasants who had been transformed well weakened was the antagonistic class while what it strengthened was the dictatorship of the proletariat.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'LIAONING DAILY' ON DISCUSSION OF CRITERION FOR TRUTH

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Jul 79 HK

[Report on LIAONING RIBAO 10 July commentator's article: "Make a Success of Education To Popularize the Marxist Ideological Line"]

[Excerpts] The article states: Our province has achieved remarkable results over the past year or so in discussing the subject of the criterion of truth. This discussion has given a great impetus to the emancipation of people's minds and the work on all fronts.

Through practice, all comrades have become increasingly clear about this fact: The discussion was a movement of mental emancipation and an education in popularizing the Marxist ideological line. It laid good ideological groundwork for the successful convocation of the Third Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and was an indispensable condition for the implementation of the principles and policies set forth at this plenum. Today, continuing this discussion on an extensive scale at the grassroots level and among the masses is still necessary in order to meet the requirements of the developing situation.

The article points out: To carry out a sustained, extensive and in-depth discussion of the criterion of truth, it is necessary first and foremost to enhance understanding of the importance of such a discussion.

The communique of the Third Plenum of the 11th CCP Party Committee points out: "For a party, a country or a nation, if everything had to be done according to books and thinking became ossified, progress would become impossible, life itself would stop and party and country would perish." The report on government work recently delivered by Comrade Hua Guofeng at the second session of the Fifth NPC also points out: "The nationwide discussion on the criterion of truth has helped to emancipate the minds of cadres and masses alike, breaking the mental chains fastened on them by Lin Biao and the gang and reviving and carrying forward the style of study long advocated

by Comrade Mao Zedong—that is, the style of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice.” This shows how important this discussion is. What excuse would we have for not doing well in this discussion?

We should promote conscientious study of some basic principles of the Marxist philosophy and do something about elementary education in this philosophy. This is an ideological and theoretical weapon to do away with modern fetishes and eradicate obscurantism. We should use the discussion on the criterion of truth to enable the broad masses to truly grasp the Marxist philosophy.

We should make all people truly aware that our cause will triumph and advance if we persist in practice being the sole criterion for verifying truth and if we adhere to the materialist line of knowledge, and that we will suffer if we fail to do so. This is a rule independent of man's will. When the awareness of the masses and cadres, especially leading cadres, has been raised, they will be more conscious in action.

In conclusion, the commentator's article states: In discussing the criterion for truth, we should follow Comrade Zhang Zhixin's example in upholding the firmness and thoroughness of theory and learn from the revolutionary spirit in which she courageously probed the truth by integrating theory with practice and dedicated herself to upholding it. Being revolutionaries, we should take the attitude of seeking truth from facts in dealing with both political issues and ideological and theoretical questions. We should be conscientious in dealing with facts, strict in distinguishing between right and wrong and courageous in upholding the truth and correcting mistakes. In no way should we sway under others' influence and change our stand from time to time.

We should strengthen the leadership in promoting the discussion of the criterion of truth so that the discussion will be carried out on a truly extensive scale and in a sustained way.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANGHAI REAFFIRMS PRACTICE AS ONLY CRITERION OF TRUTH

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to a JIEFANG RIBAO report, the Shanghai Municipal Association of Philosophy and Social Science Societies held a discussion meeting on 29 June. The comrades who spoke at the meeting unanimously held that to implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, it is imperative to continue to pay attention to and make serious efforts to do a good job in the discussion on practice being the only criterion of truth.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of various societies of the association and district-level propaganda departments, a total of more than 100 people. (Xia Zhengnong), secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Municipal Association of Philosophy and Social Science Societies, and Chen Yi, deputy secretary and director of the propaganda department of the Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The comrades who spoke were of the opinion that in his report on the work of the government, Premier Hua Goufeng once again highly appraised the nationwide discussion on the question of the criterion of truth. Since its beginning in May last year, the discussion has been going on for more than a year. It has powerfully spurred the cadres and masses to emancipate their minds and become active and played a positive role in formulating and implementing the policies of the third plenary session of the Party Central Committee. But, owing to one reason or another, the discussion for a time had not developed very well in Shanghai. Now it is time to continue to develop the discussion.

Comrade - (Xia Zhengnong) and Chen Yi spoke as ordinary participants at the meeting.

Comrade (Xia Zhengnong) said: The purpose of continuing to develop the discussion in depth is to follow the correct ideological line; to do a better job in implementing the Party Central Committee's line, principles and

policies. To promote the four modernizations; and not to discuss for discussion's sake. Therefore, in the discussion it is necessary to study seriously and well Premier Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government at the second session of the Fifth NPC. The report is filled with the spirit of seeking truth from facts. It uses practice as the yardstick in summing up experience and putting forward and solving problems. It is a programmatic document at present to guide our people to carry out socialist modernization. We should through continued discussion on the criterion of truth further emancipate our minds and really implement the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC in all fields of work.

Comrade Chen Yi said: Although some discussions have been conducted in Shanghai City on the question of the criterion of truth, they are not enough and should be continued in depth on a broad scale. To continue to discuss the question of the criterion of truth, one needs nobody's approval. We should boldly do what is required by practice and by the people.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGZHOU CCP STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS ENLARGED MEETING

Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] In accordance with the principle of the central authorities on readjusting the national economy, the recently held 1979 second enlarged meeting of the third standing committee of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee gave full play to the favorable conditions in the municipality and, through serious discussion and study, decided to build the municipality into a socialist modernized city where light industry will be regarded as main industry, the development of fuel and support-agricultural industries will be well coordinated and science, culture, foreign trade and tourism will prosper. To achieve this target, the meeting seriously looked into the problem of rectifying the party's work style and decided to vigorously rectify the party's work style well.

At the beginning of the meeting, Yang Shangkun, first secretary of the Municipal CCP Committee, spoke and Liang Xiang, second secretary of the Municipal CCP Committee, conveyed the main spirit of the recently held third enlarged meeting of the fourth standing committee of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the three-level cadres' conference. Du Zhenxiang, secretary of the Municipal CCP Committee, and (Huang Gangping), standing committee member of the Municipal CCP Committee, spoke on readjusting the national economy in the municipality and strengthening ideological and political work.

The meeting seriously studied and discussed the principle of the central authorities on readjusting the national economy and seriously analyzed the favorable conditions in the municipality. The meeting held: "The problem of rectifying the party's work style is the important problem which has a bearing on whether or not Guangzhou can victoriously shift the work emphasis and whether or not we can victoriously implement the principle on building Guangzhou. We must therefore resolutely rectify the party's work style well."

In his summing-up report, Yang Shangkun dealt in detail with the problem of rectifying the party's work style. He said: "In the several decades' revolutionary struggle, our party has gradually established the work style of

linking with practice, closely integrating with the masses and conducting criticism and self-criticism and guaranteed the victory of the revolution. However, due to the protracted interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, the party's excellent work style was demoralized." He went on to say that it is essential to grasp well the following several points:

1. We must resolutely oppose bureaucratism. Some standing committee members of the Municipal CCP Committee have not worked in a thoroughgoing way. They have been divorced from reality. They do not make any decision after they have discussed many problems or do not carry out the decisions after they have made them. They have half-baked knowledge of the situation. They have told a lot of lies. Some leading cadres have indulged in procrastination, been irresponsible and shirked their responsibility. How can they lead party organizations at all levels in the whole municipality to work well with such a work style?

2. It is essential to oppose privilege. Some leading cadres have not arranged houses for the masses but for themselves. They have occupied houses and bought goods through the back door. Some other leading cadres have used public office for private gain. They have disregarded the system and discipline. All these are incompatible with our party spirit and must be resolutely prohibited.

3. We must resolutely oppose asking for money and things from businessmen from abroad, Hong Kong and Macao and receiving bribes in a disguised form. "Following the rapid development of our foreign trade, friendly intercourse and commercial activities, our leadership and cadres at all levels have had more contacts with outside people. It is inevitable and normal. However, we must emphasize that, in contacting outsiders, our cadres must observe the state system and discipline and prevent ourselves from being corrupted by bourgeois thinking; otherwise, some comrades will be in danger of being dragged into the mire and making mistakes. In fact, this situation has happened. We must be attentive to this situation. We must rectify our work style well in this aspect.

5. It is necessary to resolutely oppose forming factions and building up personal influence in the party.

Yang Shangkun said that the incorrect work style must be corrected. The standing committee members of the Municipal CCP Committee must first correct the incorrect work style themselves.

The meeting discussed the problems of improving people's livelihood, making arrangements for the employment of urban youths, speeding up construction of urban houses and stepping up supplies of goods in the markets.

The meeting said: "Party organizations at all levels and the people in Guangzhou Municipality must be mobilized and, under the correct leadership

of the party Central Committee and the Provincial CCP Committee, go all out, aim high, overcome the difficulties with one heart and one mind, victoriously carry out the task of readjusting the national economy, fight well the first battle of achieving the four socialist modernizations, promote work in Guangzhou and make new contributions to building well the big southern gate of the motherland."

Two hundred and thirty-five leading comrades of the Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and responsible persons of all departments, committees, offices, bureaus, districts and counties, some subordinate factories and Gangzhou Garrison attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

JILIN DISCIPLINE BODY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Jul 79 SK

[Text] On 6 July, the discipline inspection commission of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular prohibiting cheating, getting "back door benefits" and carrying out fraudulent practices in enrolling students.

The circular points out: This year, student enrollment work of colleges and universities has begun. It has been learned that some party members and cadres have looked for help here and there, intending to send their children to universities by illegal means or through the "back door." In addition, some personnel concerned even go so far as to support these illegal activities. This is a grave interference in the new student enrollment system. Under the encouragement of the guidelines of the Third Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, the whole party, army and the people of the whole nation are striving to struggle to realize the socialist modernizations of China. No people will be allowed to abuse their official power to seek personal privileges and indulge in unhealthy practices, such as cheating and malpractice, to harm our cause. To this end, the provincial discipline inspection commission called on all discipline inspections committees in various prefectures and counties to pay great attention to signs of unhealthy practices which have already emerged in this year's student enrollment work. If such problems as carrying out malpractices or gaining privileges through the "back door" have been discovered, they should conduct investigations in a timely manner and handle them sincerely.

Party organizations of all colleges and universities and all comrades responsible for student enrollment work must adhere to principles, manage things strictly in accordance with the stipulations of the central authorities, they must not be swayed by personal considerations and not present opportunities for "back door" deals. Regarding those organs or personnel who have abused their official power or personal relations to gain privileges through the "back door" or carry out malpractices to interfere with and

sabotage the student enrollment work, efforts should be made to warn them and file a suit to departments concerned.

The vast numbers of party members and cadres should actively expose such cases and have the courage to struggle against all actions in violation of law and discipline.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FIRST NATIONAL MEETING ON RESEARCH IN RELIGION HELD

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 79 p 4

[Report in the Column of 'Philosophical Development': "Develop the Marxist Religious Studies" by Zhang Yide [1728 5030 1795]]

[Summary] The first national meeting on research and planning in religion was held from 12 to 22 February in Kunming, Yunnan. Over one hundred scholars, professors, teachers and leading cadres from scientific research offices, higher learning institutions, CPPCC organization, government offices dealing with religion affairs and press publications attended.

Ren Jiyu [0117 4949 1937], director of the Institute of World Religion delivered opening speech. Liang Wenying [2733 2429 5391], deputy director of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and other well-known experts spoke at the closing ceremony.

The meeting discussed and adopted the 1979-1985 plan for research in religion and set up the Chinese Society for Study of Religion. Zhao Puchu [6392 2613 0443] was elected honorary president and Ren Jiyu president of the society.

The significance of further promoting religious studies was stressed at the meeting. It was pointed out that religious studies are important to the emancipation of minds, elimination of superstitions and realization of the four modernizations. Secondly, religious studies provide theoretical basis for the party and government to formulate policies on religion. Thirdly, the study of religion would help people to better understand the history and the current development of the various religions in the world and strengthen the communication of our people and peoples of other countries and the international solidarity. Fourthly, the study of religion would help historians to write history of philosophy and literature.

At the meeting, a number of scholars read their papers on Buddhism, Legalism, Taoism, Islamism and Christianity. Opinions and Suggestions were put forward on questions relating to religious studies.

Important research papers and reports delivered at the meeting included "The Origin of Mahayana," "Grades and Privileges of Buddhism in China," "The Historical Background of the Emergence of Islamism," "Jesus in History," "The Origin of Christianity," "The Tsarist Soviet Hegemonism and the Eastern Orthodox Religion," and "Lamaism and Its Influence on Tibetan Culture." These reports and papers were of high academic standards and advanced some original views.

The meeting also set up a board of directors, elected 56 board members and adopted by-laws of the Chinese Society for the Study of Religion. An atmosphere of letting a hundred schools of thought contend prevailed.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' COMMENTS ON NECESSITY FOR MORE MEN OF ACTION

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1639 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "We Need More Men of Action"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Jul—The second session of the Fifth NPC, which has come to a successful close, formally approved the plan to fight well the first battle for the four modernizations. For the pathbreakers determined to distinguish themselves in this battle, now is the time to ride on the east wind and advance through the waves.

As the deputies are preparing to return to their own work places bringing with them the grand blueprint for construction, they have one strong, common wish: "We need solid work." "We need more men of action."

Many deputies feel that since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the third plenum of the party Central Committee, vast numbers of cadres have revived and carried forward the party's glorious tradition of seeking truth from facts, stood on solid ground, worked hard and quietly and made good achievements. But there are also cadres, even some with very great responsibilities, who are without spirit and unhealthy in thinking and work style. One of the manifestations is that they like to indulge in empty talk and put on a show but not do solid work.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out long ago that the "armchair revolutionaries" who knew nothing about economic or other useful work were "valueless." Lenin also sharply pointed out: Empty talk about revolution can ruin our revolution. Now the people of the whole country are working with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations. If this kind of work style is not changed, will it not ruin the four modernizations? Therefore, many deputies loudly appeal to the public: We must do solid work, not just talk; we want men of action, not bureaucrats and overlords.

Stressing solid work, the deputies not only ask the leading cadres to work with vigor but also ask them to know how to work and become professionals in working for the four modernizations.

To do solid work, we must continue to emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, work along the dialectical-materialist line of thinking and act according to the basic principle of the Marxist theory of knowledge that practice is the only criterion of truth.

Many deputies pointed out at the meeting: At present two things bind people's hands and feet like two ropes. One of these is the forbidden area set up by the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," which still has not been thoroughly broken. The other is the defects in our country's management systems, institutions and structures. This is indeed a problem that urgently needs solutions.

Who will solve the problems? The party and government of course should solve them and are doing so step by step. But the decisions of the party and government still have to come from the masses and from practice and still need men of action, who act according to the basic principle that practice is the only criterion of truth and dare to break through forbidden areas, to carry out thorough and careful investigations and studies and to break new paths and make a good start while doing solid work. Were not the two decisions of the third plenum of the party Central Committee on agricultural development, which are strongly supported by 800 million peasants, made in this way? This is the first point we want to make.

The second point is that the changing of irrational systems, institutions and structures is a very complex and important question that needs to be handled with care. Our country suffered a lot in the past from mistakes caused by making hasty decisions and was punished quite a few times for acting recklessly in pursuit of empty reputations. We must not again take a roundabout route. Therefore, to make a big change, we need to conduct careful investigation and study and have to go through a process. Even in this process, there is still a lot of room for us to exercise our abilities.

Is not the foreign trade system urgently in need of reform? Some provinces and municipalities have not indulged in empty talk about reform, but reformed their working method under the existing system. What once took several months can now be accomplished in a few days, even a few hours.

Is not light industry very much in need of more investment? But Shanghai's light and textile industries have not idly waited for state investment. Instead, they have made full use of existing conditions, tapped potential, innovated and transformed and increased by large merging output of industrial products for daily use that have been in short supply for a long time. Exports in the first half of this year increased by more than 25 percent over the same period last year.

Some deputies put it well: On the new long march the most meaningful records each of us can make should be how much new knowledge we have acquired, how many new problems we have solved and how many new achievements we have made for the realization of the four modernizations, and not how often we have indulged ourselves in empty talk and how many shows we have put up. If we all make demands on ourselves by this criterion, what snow-capped mountains and grasslands we cannot cross on the new long march toward the four modernizations.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' CALLS FOR CREATING MORE LITERARY, ARTISTIC WORKS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 79 p 3 HK

[Article by contributing commentator: "Liberate the Mind, Make Creative Writing Flourish"]

[Excerpts] The smashing of the "gang of four" has brought about the liberation of literature and art. We refer here to the liberation of literature and art from the fetters of Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" ultraleftist line in literature and art and from their cultural autocratic policies and metaphysical fallacies. We also refer to the fact that we are bringing our literary and artistic work back into conformity with the revolutionary line in literature and art under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. As a result, literary and artistic works created during the past couple of years and more have exceeded both in quality and quantity those which emerged during the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" pernicious influence in our literature and art circles are far from eradicated; writers still harbor lingering fears. The number of works produced is still small, the quality not high enough and the themes still too monotonous. The masses are not satisfied with such a situation. When we sum up our positive and negative literary and artistic creation experiences of the past, we can see that, on the positive side, we practiced the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend"; on the negative side, our control was too tight and our tunes too high-sounding. In addition, we wielded too many big sticks. What currently counts is to further emancipate the mind, eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" ultraleftist line, adopt the correct ideological line in literature and art and unswervingly carry out the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

The "gang of four's" announcement that the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" did not apply to the issue of subject matter is the concrete evidence of their opposition to this policy. In the field of literature and art, different forms, types, styles or schools have certain

bearing on the originality of writers or artists in their selection of subject matter and creative methods. Without a variety of subject matter, the creative individuality and artistic talents of our writers and artists will be restricted and the reflection of the colorful life of our society will not be possible, the state of a hundred flowers blossoming will not come true and our writers and artists will get into the "blind alley" of formalism and generalization. According to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom," there must be no limit on subjects for creation nor should there be any need to fix percentage allocations for different sorts of subjects because this is hard to achieve as has been proven by practice. A writer will not be able to produce good works if he is assigned to write about things he is unfamiliar with or is disinterested in or to write about things he has little feeling for.

In our opinion, nothing is taboo to literary and artistic creation; however, the writer must adhere to his standpoint. So long as the writer keeps to a correct, revolutionary standpoint, his works will fall into the category of revolutionary literature and art no matter what incidents he writes about or what sort of material he uses. The correct standpoint for today's revolutionary writers and artists is that of upholding the four basic principles. So long as the socialist road, the party's leadership, the dictatorship of the proletariat and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought are upheld, we can use any personality, either past or present, Chinese or foreign; any class; anyone from the masses; any lifestyle or struggle; or any raw material for creation in literature and art. Some people say: We must not mention emancipating the mind anymore if we want to uphold the four basic principles. This is either a misunderstanding or is aimed at confusing Marxist ideological emancipation with bourgeois ideological liberalization. By ideological emancipation, we mean using Marxism to criticize and transform anything that gets in the way of our socialist development. Such things in our country today include ideologies, theories, principles, policies, work styles or methods that hinder socialist modernization.

The correct attitude we should adopt is to uphold our principles, emancipate our minds, open up previously prohibited areas and give a free hand to literary and artistic creation.

There can be no doubt that socialist literature and art must place emphasis on the representation of life in our socialist society. Thirty turbulent years have elapsed since the founding of our people's republic. How many thrilling moments in our people's epic struggle there have been which are so worth portraying! How many brave fighters have emerged in our unflinching struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to clear the way for modernization! How many progressives have emerged in our drive to realize the four modernisations! How many heroes have sprung up in impressive displays of prowess during the recent self-defense counterattack in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas! Our writers and artists are dutybound to portray them in literary and artistic works. At the same time, however, modern life has its wide and colorful spectrum. We must vigorously

promote the reflection of modern life. Our writers and artists are free to depict the dynamic struggles of our people in the three great revolutionary movements; everyday life, which commands the attention of the masses of people; family life; and love. They are free to extol the people's great achievements in socialist revolution and construction and criticize and expose all sorts of negative phenomena that hamper the realization of the four modernizations as well as the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." As far as forms are concerned, there can be serious dramas, comedies, tragedies skits and so on. While we hope for excellent works depicting socialist life, we must not translate our wishes into law and order for writers to obey them. When we designate socialist life as the subject matter of the highest priority for our literary and artistic works, we must not think it is the only kind of subject matter to use. We are against the theory of the subject deciding the nature of the work and we must not confuse the subject with the theme.

We must not only attach great importance to the kind of subject matter that reflects our socialist life, but also pay attention to all kinds of subjects about the modern history of the old democratic revolution that lasted nearly 80 years between 1840 and 1919.

Moreover, there is another field for literary and artistic creation--that of depicting historical Chinese life in ancient times. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" wielded big sticks on the question of literary and artistic works on historical themes and declared a number of works, such as "Hai Rui Dismissed From Office," to be poisonous weeds. They used the pretext that allusions to present-day reality were in these works. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" made works on historical themes a booby-trapped forbidden zone. It is imperative today to smash these spiritual fetters and open up wide vistas for the creation of literary and artistic works on historical themes. The proletariat must not only enable the people to understand reality and look forward to the future, but also enable them to gain a grasp on history and draw historical experiences through works of literature and art.

We must uphold the two criteria put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong--the political and the artistic. Any literary or artistic work that is helpful to socialist modernization and to raising the ideological and cultural standards and moral quality of our people and that has a certain degree of artistic quality must be praised and given a place in our "garden" where there are "a hundred flowers" in bloom. We must not wantonly set up forbidden zones or place bans. Instead of exercising leadership over matters concerning literary and artistic creation through administrative orders, we must give more concern and help to our writers and artists, especially young ones, with regard to their ideology, study, livelihood and creative activities. Upholding the principles of seeking truth from facts and adhering to the mass line are two fundamental points of view we should adopt in the fields of literary and artistic creation and criticism.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NATIONALITIES JOURNAL TO RESUME PUBLICATION

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1340 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jul.—The journal MINZU TUAN JIE [UNITY OF NATIONALITIES] will resume publication in Beijing on 15 July under the sponsorship of the State Nationalities Commission.

The journal was first published in October 1957 but stopped publication in July 1966 due to interference and damage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It made great contributions to propagating the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on the nationalities question and the party's policy toward nationalities. It was also devoted to strengthening the unity of nationalities and to promoting the socialist cause in the national minority regions.

On the basis that it is the task of the party and the state to do work among our various nationalities during the new period, the journal, after resuming publication, will be dedicated to education on party policy toward nationalities and to the promotion of their unity in an effort to mobilize the people of all nationalities in the country to work with one heart and one mind for the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

In its first issue, the new journal will carry excerpts of Ulanhu's speech at the first meeting of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, Commission Minister Yang Jingren's article "The Task of Nationalities Affairs Work During the New Period of Socialism" and a journal editorial: "People of All Nationalities: Unite and Work Hard for the Fulfillment of Our Nationalities Affairs Work for the New Period." The journal in the same issue will carry the poem "Xi Jiang Yue" [6007 3068 2588] by the noted writer Mao Dun in celebration of the journal's rebirth, a reproduction of a traditional Chinese painting by Hu Jie, wife of the late writer Lao She of Manchu nationality, Fei Xiaotong's lengthy newsletter "The Landscape-like Xiuyao Mountain Revisited," and special features on the heroes of minority nationalities in the counterattacks for self-defense, as well as reproductions of paintings and pictures and charts. There will be special columns in the first issue of the journal, including "Fraternal Nationalities in the New Long March," "Historical Figures," "History of Nationalities," "The Customs and Habits of Fraternal Nationalities," "Places of Historical Interest and Scenic Spots," "Folktales" and "Scientific Studies."

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'CHI-SHIH NIEN-TAI' PROTESTS CONFISCATION OF JOURNAL

Hong Kong CHI-SHIH NIEN-TAI in Chinese No 114, Jul 79 pp 6-8 HK

[Editorial: "Oppose the Confiscation of This Journal by the CCP Authorities"]

[Excerpts] Since this April and May, this journal has received from its subscribers in mainland China (or via their relatives and friends in Hong Kong) letters informing us that they have not received their copy of CHI-SHIH NIEN-TAI. In May, a subscriber in Guangzhou mailed us a notice issued by the Guangzhou customs regarding the confiscation of five journals published in Hong Kong including this one. These journals "were forbidden to be imported because of their prohibited contents and were, therefore, to be confiscated in accordance with the stipulations of the higher authorities."

It has been almost 10 years since this journal was inaugurated in February 1970. During this period, the importation of this journal into mainland China has never been officially approved; in light of the regulations restricting the importation of overseas publications stipulated by the CCP authorities after the founding of the people's republic, we do not expect to be given such approval. But since the second half of last year, this journal has been brought and mailed into mainland China without interference. A peasant residing in the countryside of Shunde wrote a letter to the customs at the end of last year, inquiring about permission to subscribe to CHI-SHIH NIEN-TAI from Hong Kong. The customs replied by letter saying that "is permitted to import the journal." So he asked his friend in Hong Kong to buy a subscription for him.

This change was apparently connected with the CCP policy of promoting democracy and the toleration of dissenting views, and we believe that this is a healthy and delightful phenomenon. We will still persist in our consistent principle of selecting items based on facts when discussing CCP issues. However, we will exert greater efforts to study these issues in the hope of providing the readers in mainland China with some "foolish opinions which may occasionally hit on a good idea,"

In the past, the CCP authorities banned the importation of overseas publications and returned them without giving any reasons. This is not

surprising since this is the practice of almost all communist regimes. As an overseas journal we have no say in this policy. We could not argue with the elements of the "gang of four" when they were in charge of the cultural affairs. The CCP authorities recently encouraged the free airing of views, but this was later abruptly banned after several months without giving any explanations. We feel that we have some remarks to make this time.

Since about 1971, when a breakthrough was made in Sino-U.S. relations along with the "Sinomania" thriving overseas, this journal has carried a relatively large number of articles about the situation in mainland China. In the beginning, the articles were mostly perceptual reports on the visits of overseas Chinese to the mainland. The articles we ran were generally what the authors saw and heard in China. We believed in the honesty of most renowned scholars on the one hand; on the other hand, we were unable to check what the authors reported. The editorial department of this journal also screened some parts which, as we understood when examining the articles, were inconsistent with facts; this kind of screening, however, was very limited.

"Sinomania" has cooled down after 1973, and yet the succession of political movements in mainland China along with the explanations following each major political incident have aroused our growing doubts and misgivings. Restricted by our conditions, the facts we have been able to report were still far from complete.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," we centered our main efforts on CCP issues. We also believe that, after undergoing a change, the CCP authorities need and may also tolerate the reasonable opinions and proposals of men of insight overseas. Later, "Encouraging the free airing of views," "Carrying forward democracy" and other slogans also appeared in the CCP press. Now it seems to us that we were too optimistic about progress in mainland China.

Reviewing the past 2 years or more, we have found that the articles on CCP issues carried in this journal could basically face the test of history. In its November 1976 issue published immediately after the downfall of the "gang of four," this journal discussed in its article "An Analysis of the Events in Beijing," the "ultraleftist" line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The CCP press sanctioned the "leftism" rather than "rightism" of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" almost 2 years later. Last August, this journal proposed to "shatter the myth of Mao Zedong's infallibility"; half a year later, the CCP press also pointed out that all great figures are humans rather than gods and hence it is impossible for them to be immune from mistakes. Last October, this journal suggested approaching the question of Peng Dehuai, holding that "the verdict on Peng Dehuai should also be reversed"; at the end of last year, the verdict on him was officially reversed by the 3d plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee.

These are only a few examples of the articles on CCP issues carried by this journal. Over the past 2 years, our opinions have constantly run ahead of the CCP press. This is neither because our authors are prophets nor because we have acquired any inside stories; this is because, by invariably proceeding from the interests and wishes of the majority of the Chinese people, we have done substantial work in collecting, reediting and analyzing the information available overseas.

In selecting and carrying these articles about CCP issues, we have adhered to our consistent attitude of basing everything on facts, most were well-grounded, and if not, we used such phrases as "it is said that" for the readers' reference.

In treating some historical figures and events, we have tried our best to analyze them in light of the historical background and the international and domestic factors at that time and the composition of the CCP leadership. We have never given exaggerative reports, nor have we based our viewpoints on some fragments of grapevine news. We are opposed to launching personal attacks against anybody (even the "gang of four"). We believe that, as long as her work performance was good and consistent with the people's interests, we should not censure Jiang Qing even if she had led a dissipated private life. Some readers have wondered why this journal has not given any views about reversing the verdict on Liu Shaoqi. The reason is simply that we are still uncertain about some of Liu Shaoqi's affairs.

The appraisal of Mao Zedong and the cultural revolution is a controversial issue about which people are most concerned. We believe that, by assuming a serious attitude, we should allow for the voicing of dissenting views and should refrain from jumping at cursory conclusions. We oppose any views that give Mao all the credit, and we also object to the other extreme of blaming everything on him.

Most authors of the articles we have featured have adopted a fervent but cool attitude, ardently hoping for China's progress and soberly analyzing the existing problems confronting the CCP authorities. We believe that many readers recognize that the majority of their comments on CCP issues are enlightening and constructive. If they are really unbiased, the CCP authorities should look upon these articles as a channel for obtaining the dissenting views of overseas intellectuals. To stimulate people's active minds, they should even let them see and hear these different views.

A drop of water may show up the entire blue sky, and such a trivial matter as the suppression of this journal in mainland China also reflects the problems existing there.

First, almost all the articles on CCP issues carried by this journal are well-grounded although they reflect dissenting viewpoints. The CCP press may criticize and discuss the opinions of this journal and the questions it has raised. As the truth becomes clearer, the more it is debated. A

thorough materialist is dauntless. Adopting the simple means of suppression can only make people suspect the intention of the CCP to evade these questions. The CCP press has in recent years steadily expressed its wish to "carry forward democracy," "tolerate dissenting views," "pay more attention to words which are unpleasant to hear" and so forth. At one time we believed these remarks were credible. Today, however, we feel that it is necessary to listen to its words and watch its deeds.

Second, the articles have not resorted to personal attacks (it is inevitable that they may comment on someone's political attitudes, but this was beyond the scope of personal abuses). In the second place, no rumors or legends based on insufficient grounds have been spread; in the third place, emotions have not been vented; in the fourth place, analyses have been based on facts and on the opinions already stated by the CCP authorities rather than on confusing the public and talking big and impress them with extreme and demagogic languages. By maintaining a fervent but rational attitude, many authors in this journal have presented dissenting views in exploring CCP issues and China's prospects in the hope that the CCP authorities will listen and understand these views and avoid falling into the rut caused by the past uniformity of speech. If the opinions of this journal are "detrimental" to the "stability and unity" of the CCP leading group or the people, does this kind of "stability and unity" seem too fragile?

Third, according to news in circulation, the importation of Hong Kong publications was banned because a certain leader has said: "The overseas publications have gone too far in some issues." What publications. What issues? How far have they gone? The statement is just too sketchy and nebulous to be clear. Thereupon the "higher authorities" made the stipulations and "customs" began confiscating the publications. In view of past precedents and this incident, we have every reason to believe that the CCP leading cadres, serving as the people's public servants and orderlies, have no power to determine what kind of ideas and opinions the people are permitted to come into contact with unless they are pornographic or cause social problems. This incident also reflects the cursory and perfunctory attitudes of the policy makers concerned who run affairs in accordance with the commanding officers' will and without analyzing the objective reality.

Fourth, according to the ninth article of the constitution promulgated last year, "The state renders protection to the citizens' income, savings as well as their legitimate ownership of houses and other means of livelihood." The overseas publications mailed to mainland China are sent to subscribers in the mainland through their overseas relatives. Moreover, they are permitted by the customs and are therefore the receivers' legitimate means of livelihood. The CCP authorities could only return these publications if they were not allowed to be imported. There was absolutely no ground for confiscation. The practice of confiscating publications and mail is universally rare. We believe that this practice is illegal and unconstitutional.

We hope that the confiscation of overseas publications by the CCP authorities is only a transient practice. We are still waiting for the change, which will be made after a period of time, in this practice of tolerating no dissent.

We call on the readers and authors of this journal as well as our friends in all places to show their common concern for this matter. In particular, we anticipate that those friends of ours, who recognize the need to use this journal as a channel for voicing their views, will make their own appropriate reactions with a philanthropic and patriotic heart.

By acting on our consistent principle for selecting articles, this journal will continue to approach Chinese issues fervently, soberly and in a truth-seeking manner.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' PRAISES AMERICAN WRITER'S BOOK ON ZHU DE

Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA)—The American writer Agnes Smedley's book on Zhu De, "The Great Road," was praised in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY as "a master piece on the history of the Chinese revolution" and one that "bears witness to the friendship between the Chinese and American people."

Completed in 1950 after six years writing and research, Miss Smedley's book was written in English and translated into Japanese, German, Russian, French, Italian, Spanish, Danish and Bengali. Its Chinese translation by Mei Nian appeared only recently in China, and has been greeted with great enthusiasm.

Writing in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today, Hu Qian, who also wrote the preface to the Chinese translation, says the book which records the life of Zhu De up to the age of 60, draws a picture of the old Chinese society that enables people to feel the pulse of times that had gone and to see the footprints left by Zhu De on the great road he had traversed.

Hu Qian knew Agnes Smedley from the late 40's in London till 1950 shortly before her death.

"Agnes Smedley's profound sympathy with the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people lends the book its tremendous appeal," he says. One of the most moving parts is the description of Zhu De's emancipation of thinking, his energetic spirit in a tireless search for truth, he says.

The Chinese translation of "The Great Road" appears at a time when China has established diplomatic relations with the United States and embarked on the road of modernisation. "The error of history which divided the two great people facing each other across the Pacific has been corrected, and Agnes Smedley will go down in the history of Sino-American friendship! Hu Qian stresses.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTS ON LESSONS FROM 'GHOST' PLAYS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Wang Chunyuan [3769 2504 0337]: "From the Reappearance of the Kun Opera 'Li Huiniang' to Operas About Ghosts"]

[Excerpts] At a forum on policies about literary and art works sponsored by the editorial departments of WENYI BAI [LITERARY AND ART NEWS] and WENXUE PINGLUN [LITERARY REVIEW] at the end of last year, certain comrades cited many cases of political persecution that Lin Biao, the "gang of four," and their "theory authority" concocted in connection with the Kun opera "Li Huiniang." Their crimes were both flagrant and outrageous. Today, "Li Huiniang" has again been performed at the recently reopened northern Kun opera theater. The author of the opera Comrade Meng Chao who was persecuted to death has been avenged. This is heartening news.

Li Huiniang was portrayed by Comrade Meng Chao as a woman suffering from insult and discrimination. Due to internal contradictions, the feudal system of China had by the period of the southern Song Dynasty reached its peak and begun to decline. Increasing social decay was evident. Despotic rule was becoming more ruthless. Keeping slaves and taking concubines was the order of the day. The humble position and sad plight of those women who were slave maids or concubines in a hostile environment can be imagined. Li Huiniang was just one of millions of the despised. The writer did not put the ill fate of the protagonist in isolation but linked it organically with given historical conditions and wideranging political events. In those dark days, she had her inevitable share of misfortunes and was uprooted and homeless. After she became the concubine of Jia Shidao, she heard about and witnessed his crimes of "throwing his weight about and leaving the affairs of the state in a mess." How could everything that happened not make her worry about the affairs of the state and hate those dishonest and corrupt officials in power! A "West Lake" scene depicts Pei Yu with a group of students who had sat for an imperial examination. Pei Yu is seen rowing a boat to the center of the lake and shouting accusations at Jia Shidao for abusing authority, not respecting the national interests, riding roughshod over loyal and honest officials, imposing on the people, killing people wantonly, and so forth. The eloquent flow of this righteous-minded scholar who dared to speak out moved Huiniang to mutter as if to herself, "A wonderful

young man! A very good man!" These words were more an expression of her suppressed yearning for a normal life and pure love than heartfelt praise for Pei Yu. But this cost Li Huiniang her very life. She died like the passage of a meteor. But the temporary incandescence caused by friction in its fall will never be forgotten.

Li Huiniang, the slave, was ruthlessly killed by Jia Shidao but Li Huiniang the personification of the people's rebellious spirit rose from her grave. Li Huiniang portrayed in the other world was not the lonely ghost of a wronged person nor a fierce ghost bent on finding a victim to relieve her own plight, but a vengeful fighter against feudal despotism who finally triumphed. In this ghost, beat the strong heart of a living human being. She waged a persistent struggle in pursuit of a normal life.

The ghost of Li Huiniang is, of course, not all superstitious nonsense, but an artistic expression of the rebellious spirit of the people, their wishes and their ideals under then prevailing conditions. Those so-called "ghost operas," which were attacked and prohibited by the "gang of four," can often be found in the well-known classics of various nations.

All stories about ghosts, and devils and supernatural phenomena contained in the fine literary works of Chinese and foreign authors originate from legends and folk tales. They are inevitably laced with the remnants of superstition. But they are all rooted in the fertile soil of the grass-roots culture of various nations. Touched up and reworked by writers, they will naturally shine. As Lu Xun aptly said: "Just as the seeds come out of the earth, so their flowers are from the earth." This means that these stories are closely related to the people and thus represent positive realism.

It should also be pointed out that all these plays about ghosts and spirits in our list of traditional theatrical works may be ideologically classified into two basic trends, good and bad. The bad embody retribution and other feudal and superstitious ideas and spread the venom of obscurantist culture. Except for certain performance skills, there is nothing to recommend them. Another kind of theatrical work is closely related to the people and publicizes the struggle against feudalism and oppression and associates rebellious spirits with ghosts seeking redress or revenge. However, plays of this kind should also be subjected to a concrete analysis when actually put on the stage. Just because they are good works, very great care should be exercised in revising and presenting them. We should be attentive to any unhealthy effects that they may produce. Meanwhile, we must realistically continue to penetratingly criticize the slanderous accusations of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" against this kind of play and restore the original features of our fine cultural heritage.

Today, our art which reflects modern life should not be associated with the illusive images of ghosts and spirits, because the social foundation and cultural background for such artistic images have long ceased to exist. However, traditional plays like "Li Huiniang" can still give people positive artistic enjoyment and help them to know something about the old society where life was difficult and miserable. I trust that such theatrical works will also serve to enrich the younger generation's social knowledge and arouse their sense of justice and love for the socialist motherland.

CS0: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

COLLECTION, PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 79 p 3

[Article by Dong Yibo [5516 0001 0590]: "Loud Outcry for the 'Rescue' of Historical and Cultural Documents"]

[Text] Call by Comrade Zhou Enlai

The respected and beloved Comrade Zhou Enlai made a call to collect the historical and cultural documents from veterans of the Political Consultative Conference and well experienced community leaders. This call had great significance in the socialist culture buildup.

Over a tea party for political veterans 60 years of age and older among delegates of the Political Consultative Conference held by Comrade Zhou Enlai in April 1959, Comrade Zhou called for the Political Consultative Conference veteran delegates to write down their personal experiences for future generations. This was a long-term task, Zhou stressed, to educate our children, grandchildren and future generations. Zhou demanded that the National Political Consultative Conference and its local branches set up special organizations to collect historical and cultural documents. Since then, research commissions for historical and cultural materials and the corresponding executive organizations were founded by the National Political Consultative Conference and the local conferences. Thus, one necessary task of the Political Consultative Conference is the collection, compiling and publication of historical and cultural documents. Over 7 years from 1959 to 1965, more than 16,000 historical documents of modern and contemporary Chinese history were collected by the Research Commission of Historical and Cultural Materials of the National Political Consultative Conference; the research commission published 55 volumes of WENSHI ZILIAO XUANJI (SELECTIONS OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ARTICLES) and six volumes of XINHAI GEMING HUI'YILU (MEMOIR OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1911). During the same period, the local political consultative conferences also vigorously advanced this task in collecting large numbers of materials with local emphases. All these documents gave reliable historical data for researchers into Chinese modern and contemporary history to make contributions to developing

the homeland's socialist cultural achievements and historiography. These contributions are valued and welcomed by workers in historiography literature and the arts.

In the Great Cultural Revolution, however, Lin Biao and the "gang of Four" carried out cultural despotism, causing sweeping disaster to the collection of cultural and historical documents. They slandered by saying that the Political Consultative Conference's collection of cultural and historical documents can be compared to overturning verdicts imposed on "cattle, ghosts, snakes and gods," and "erecting tombstones and writing biographies for reactionaries." Then too, they persecuted some responsible comrades and many writers working on cultural and historical documents. Many cadres working on cultural and historical documents were discharged and large numbers of these documents were plundered, destroyed and scattered. Thus, work on these documents was almost stopped by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

The "gang of four" was overthrown and the work on cultural and historical documents was liberated. At the May 1978 general meeting of the National Political Consultative Conference, past work on culture and history was correctly summarized. In the charters of the Political Consultative Conference has been juridically included the mission of collecting, compiling and writing China's contemporary and revolutionary history. Thus, new content and new fields were added to the collection of historical materials. While collecting these materials, recently the National Political Consultative Conference, the local conferences and units working on culture and history published a series of WENSHI ZILIAO XUANJI, making an initial achievement on the assigned task. However, the lingering poison of the "gang of four" is still haunting, like a devilish ghost, the culture and history work, blocking its widespread pursuit. To accomplish the mission assigned by the late Comrade Zhou Enlai, we must continuously remove the lingering poison of the "gang of four" in literature and history work, in an outcry to "rescue" historical documents.

Foundation of Historiography

Someone once said, "The science of history is historical documents." This is incorrect, because history is a branch of science with a strong party character. If historical materialism is not taken as the guideline in the serious study of historical data and revealing the rule of historical development, then history does not remain a branch of science. However, the rule of historical development exists objectively because it is not the product of human thought. People must recognize the rule of historical development and generalize the rules of historical experiences. To achieve the study goal, a large volume of data needs attention, not scattered data, while discarding fake data, refined data, while eliminating crude data, firsthand information, while avoiding shallow reporting, and related events from a single information source. From this aspect, historical data should be the foundation of historiography as steel reinforcements, cement, timber and other construction

materials serve as the foundation material of a highrise building. Marx once said, "In historiography, relying only on some formulas is useless." When Comrade Mao Zedong opposed the undesirable trend of dogmatism led by Wang Ming [3769 2494], Mao clearly suggested that only by having detailed data for systematic study into Chinese history, and especially modern history, can conclusions be reached on the principles in leading China's revolutionary struggle. Viewing the famous historians and their works ancient and contemporary, as well as foreign and domestic, writings praised by later generations had at least the condition of relying on relatively true and numerous historical data.

Among the famous historians, ancient and contemporary as well as foreign and domestic, we still can clearly see that they were not satisfied by merely collecting materials from books, instead, they left their studies into the field to conduct on-the-site investigation and observation. Morgan followed this approach when writing ANCIENT SOCIETY and Sima Qian [0674 7456 6692]-- when writing SHIJI (HISTORICAL ANNALS). By directly investigating the involved persons and things, these famous historians secured valuable firsthand data not available in document form. So one of our basic tasks on developing historiography is to vigorously interview persons involved with historical events, to steadily unearth underground historical artifacts, to rapidly compile historical archives, and to diligently collect historical dailies, letters, telegrams and books.

Here we must suggest emphatically the problem of organizing persons involved with historical events and writing their memoirs. Memoirs, interviews and historical records originated long ago; however, for a long time these were acts initiated by individuals. Only after Comrade Zhou Enlai suggested to veteran participants of the Political Consultative Conference and after manpower and material support were assured through proper measures, writing of memoirs as a form of historical data became an organized and planned large-scale task across the country. This is really a pioneering effort; its significance is not only the collecting of large numbers of firsthand historical data but also opens a new route in studying China's history. So these comrades can leave behind their sedentary life of shuffling historical papers and go to interview persons involved with the historical events and to investigate historical sites in clarifying historical problems that are still unclear. This can promote the extensive study of history. The significance of this work method will be more and more recognized by people as time goes by. Therefore, we call for the various levels of leadership in related organizations across the country, to history workers throughout the country, to cultural and historical document workers of local political consultative conferences, and to those veteran participants experiencing various historical events or holding any original documents about a historical event. We call on them to respond and stress Comrade Zhou Enlai's demand from all sides to perform this important task well.

Characteristics and Functions of Collecting Cultural and Historical Documents by the Political Consultative Conference

When comparing the cultural and historical document-collecting work of organizations such as archival departments and libraries with the cultural and historical documents work of the Political Consultative Conference, there are similarities and areas of distinction.

First, historical documents collected by the political conference organizations should be mainly the firsthand materials; this work can be done by organizing persons involved with the modern and contemporary incidents in China to write out as memoirs their experiences--what they saw and heard. At the same time, collect from those persons concerned the original historical documents, such as letters, telegrams, dailies, handwritten drafts and works left by the deceased. By only persisting in the principle of retaining the true records and verifying the facts to get at the truth, accounts written by participants are doubtless firsthand or nearly firsthand data with very high value when used as historical records. For a historical event or a historical person, every writer wrote what he himself knew. Additions and corrections are made between different writers' accounts to get a fairly complete and accurate record, and to obtain historical material that cannot be gotten from ordinary archives. This is one advantage in collecting historical documents by the Political Consultative Conference.

Secondly, the work on historical documents performed by the Political Consultative Conference system of organizations is not only just another item of activity in literature and culture, but also part of the party's united front work. This is so because it utilizes the initiative of persons in various circles. Most delegates of the national and local political consultative conferences are veteran participants and community leaders, who know other notables. Many of them have rich and wide experience. Many revolutionary veteran participants have long histories of struggles for the Chinese people. They were involved with its history and also serve as eyewitnesses. By organizing these veteran participants to write historical papers, they can contribute their share of historical inheritance; this is a very good approach and fieldwork in contributing to socialism. By performing this task, not only can the party's work content of the united front be extended, but the modern and contemporary history materials can also be revealed and preserved.

Thirdly, the work of historical documents also provides an important quotation for educating future generations. Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out, "One's experiences should be recorded for future generations. Let them know the old roots." Those not understanding sufferings in the old society do not know the happiness of the new socialist China. Those not understanding difficult struggles and bloody sacrifices of the revolutionary forerunners do not understand the hard-to-obtain happiness today. By now, young people 30 years of age or younger have not experienced what the old society was like. Due to the damage done by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in years past, many people do not understand any history, or only a little. Thus, no comparison results in no

discrimination, without knowing the advantages of socialism. The young people are easily infected with unhealthy thoughts. By exposing history in the old society, the younger generation can understand the various crimes of old Chinese society ruled by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, firing their hatred against the old society. The history of the former generations' heroic struggle for the revolution can educate young people with revolutionary traditions of noble ambitions in struggling for socialist revolution and construction.

Fourthly, after the "gang of four" was overthrown, the collection of historical documents can have further significance. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were thieves tramping on history. They confused black and white [right and wrong], talked at random and caused numerous injustices and setup cases in slandering many old revolutionary cadres as "rebels," "special agents," and "capitalist roaders." They also wilfully distorted the history of some democratic persons. The collection of true historical documents can restore the true face of history in smashing the untrue slandering words of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

At a reception party of the National People's Consultative Conference, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out, "The old Chinese society underwent a gigantic change after 1898 [the Reform of 1898]. The historical data of that period should be recorded from various sources." Comrade Zhou Enlai extensively understood the importance of Chinese history in that period; he also widely understood that nobody recorded the historical documents of that period. Particularly, the historical data were not recorded and compiled by the participants. Comrade Zhou Enlai continued, "Time flies. These data will be gone if we do not collect them quickly." Therefore, this was a timely suggestion calling to veteran participants 60 years and older for this collection mission.

Twenty years has elapsed since Comrade Zhou Enlai made this call. The sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" wasted more than a decade's time. The passing of persons involved buried many valuable "living sources." These were irreplaceable losses. If we do not act quickly today, this will be our responsibility and fault. At present, the persons involved in the Reform of 1898 are all dead. There were few left among veteran participants engaging in the Revolution of 1911. Some are still living among the 32 arrested in the incident of burning Zhao's (6392) two-storied house in 1919 [May Fourth Movement]. Not many were left among those participating in the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the Guangzhou Uprising and the Jinggang Mountain [rebellion] group. We must make a loud outcry to quickly rescue the living sources. This problem should be stressed by all comrades, especially the leadership comrades, on the literature and culture front.

10424
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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' CALLS FOR UNDERTAKING INVESTIGATION, STUDY

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Huang Yintao [7806 5593 3447]: "It Is Necessary To Vigorously Promote the Spirit of Carrying Out Investigations and Study"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Mao Zedong advanced the axiom "no investigation, no right to speak" when he wrote the important article "Oppose Book Worship" 49 years ago. Today, a brandnew task of achieving the four modernizations lies ahead of us. In the new situation, it is particularly essential for us to study again "Oppose Book Worship" and vigorously promote the spirit of carrying out investigations and study.

Only by Vigorously Promoting the Spirit of Carrying Out Investigations and Study Can We Wipe Out the Pernicious Influence of Voluntarism

The distinguishing features of voluntarism advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" may be summarized as follows: First, under the pretense of opposing mechanical materialism, they fundamentally reversed the relationships between matter and consciousness and between practice and theory, negated the basic presupposition of materialism and preached their idealist philosophy which says that consciousness, subjectivity and will-power should be put above everything else. Lin Biao said: "We must think of a way to make the ideological force supersede and even outstrip the material force. The mind is capable of playing such a role." This formula of making the ideological force outstrip and supersede the material force is the basic formula of voluntarism. Second, they negated objective laws under the pretense of bringing subjective initiative into play. Marxism attaches great importance to bringing people's subjective initiative into play, but this is conditional, that is, we must not go beyond the limits allowed by objective factors. There is also a base, that is, we must abide by objective laws. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" opposed this idea. Speaking about the transition of accounting units in the countryside, Zhang Chunqiao said: "The material base is not essential because it is our spirit that counts. We must make the transition with the spirit of the paupers." This is a typical example of attaching importance to subjective thinking to the neglect of objective laws. Third, they negated the principle of proceeding from reality under the pretense

of opposing right opportunism. In the eyes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the views of "proceeding from reality," "seeking truth from facts" and "integrating theory with practice" were synonyms for right conservatism. Yao Wenyuan even slanderously said: "Proceeding from reality is opportunism for selling one's soul." To push their ultraleftist line, they took voluntarism as their philosophical basis and advocated that one must be "30 percent left in doing everything." Lin Biao's famous words about "magnifying everything three times on the existing basis" meant that we must exaggerate all truths and slogans and the intentions of our leaders by at least three times. Their empty talk, big talk, lies and nonsense all bore the ostentatious name of "putting politics in command." We have suffered enough from voluntarism during the past few years. We must get rid of these spiritual shackles, go deep into the realities of life, conduct investigations and study, proceed from reality, respect materialism and wipe out idealism.

Only by Vigorously Promoting the Spirit of Carrying Out Investigations and Study Can We Overcome the Mistake of Bureaucratism in Real Earnest

Bureaucratism is a major obstacle to the realization of the four modernizations. Mao Zedong said: "A Communist Party's correct and unserving tactics of struggle can in no circumstance be created by a few people sitting in an office; they emerge in the course of mass struggle, that is, through actual experience. Therefore, we must at all times study social conditions and make practical investigations." ("Oppose Book Worship")

To avoid the mistake of bureaucratism, we must "at all times study social conditions and make practical investigations." Past experiences also tell us that bureaucratism may crop out without our knowing unless we pay attention to correctly handling the following two relationships.

First, we must correctly handle the relationship between personal investigations and organizing "scholar groups" to make investigations. With certain problems, the method of organizing "scholar groups" to make investigations under the direction of the leading cadres is still essential, though it should not be taken as the principal method. "It is tasteless to eat a steamed bun from someone else's mouth." Comrades responsible for directing work must personally make investigations, make this a habit and raise the standards of investigations in the course of conducting investigations and study.

Second, we must correctly handle the relationship between looking at the flowers while riding on horseback and dismounting to look at the flowers. We should try as far as possible to avoid the practice of looking at the flowers while riding on horseback in an attempt to find out the whole situation. Instead, our leading cadres must personally take a hand in the work, dismount to look at the flowers with a specific purpose in mind, find out about the entire process of everything, analyze typical cases and

carry out thorough investigations and study. If we follow this example to maintain close ties with the masses, find out everything about the actual situation and work out solutions, we can make fewer mistakes of bureaucracy and even avoid this mistake altogether.

Only by Vigorously Promoting the Spirit of Carrying Out Investigations and Study Can We Solve New Problems Which Emerge One After Another in the Course of Modernization

Amid the great changes toward modernization, it is only natural that there will be contradictions, difficulties and problems; there is nothing strange about it. The question is how we should handle them. In looking at these new problems which emerge one after another, it is absolutely necessary for us to unfold free contention and put forward some tentative plans. However, these should not be cut off from reality. In the great struggle to achieve the four modernizations, it will not work to have general calls and the guidance of principles alone. The masses of our comrades who are engaged in practical work have an urgent need for good experiences that will tell them what they should do and what they should not do, that is, they want concrete guidance. This requires that we carry out thorough investigations and study in the spirit of trying out everything and produce some good typical experiences to guide all work. We hope that our newspapers and magazines will publish more reports on investigations, reports that put forward questions and analyze them one by one, recommend methods of solution, introduce experiences and lessons and tell us what we should do and what we should not do.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NPC DEPUTIES DISCUSS POPULATION GROWTH CONTROL

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 29 Jun 79 OW

[Report by XINHUA correspondent, first in a series: "The Strategic Task of Controlling Population Growth Must Be Fulfilled—On NPC Deputies' Discussions on Achieving the Four Modernizations Through Population Growth Control"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Jun—Premier Hua Guofeng pointed out in his report on the work of the government: "Doing a good job in family planning and the control of population growth is of strategic importance." Premier Hua also listed this question as one of the 10 tasks which must be firmly grasped in the course of implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. Premier Hua's opinion has won the support of many NPC deputies during group discussions on the government work report.

Zhao Zengyi, NPC deputy from Yunnan Province, pointed out: A record bumper yield of crops since the founding of new China was registered in our province in 1978, and yet the per capita grain output was 94 jin less than 1956. Why? Although the province's grain output increased at an average rate of 1.7 percent annually over the past 22 years, the population growth rate reached 2.2 percent. In other words, the population growth rate exceeded the rate of the grain output increase.

However, an entirely different picture was presented by Zhu Zonglong, NPC deputy from Wenjiang Prefecture of Sichuan Province, in his report. The natural population growth rate in Shifang County of Wenjiang Prefecture was gradually reduced from 32 per thousand in 1970 to 2.64 per thousand in 1978, and approximately 56,000 persons were born between 1970 and 1978. Excluding factors for production development, the reduction of population growth alone in 1978 had resulted in increasing the country's per capita grain output by 1.28 million jin.

To probe into the relations between population growth rate and the development of the national economy and the improvement of people's living standards, some NPC deputies approached the subject from the following two angles, using grain production as an example:

1. The differences between China's per capita grain output and the per capita grain output of the economically developed United States and France. From 1950 to 1976, China's population increased by 69 percent, but only 41 percent and 27 percent were registered in the United States and France, respectively. If China's population had not increased at such a high rate during these 26 years but maintained the same rate of 27 percent as France, then our population would not be some 930 million in 1976 but a little over 700 million, and the per capita grain output in that year would not be 614 jin but 817 jin. This would not only narrow the differences between China and the United States and France by a large margin, but would pave the road for solving the current question of feeding the population.

2. China's grain production and distribution within a certain period in the future. China plans to produce 800 billion jin of grain by 1985, an increase of 1,905,000,000 billion jin [as printed] over 1978. This target can only be accomplished through painstaking struggle. Should we fail to control population growth, the per capita grain output may not be increased even though we managed to fulfill the production target of 800 billion jin.

But if we resolutely control the population growth and reduce the natural population growth rate to 5 per thousand in 1985 by lowering the rate of 1 per thousand annually, then we will be able to reduce the population growth by 29 million persons within this period and consume 14.5 billion jin of grain less annually.

Approximately 600 million people were born in our country since the founding of new China 30 years ago. With the exception of the 200 million deceased, China's total population has been increased from [figure indistinct] million to approximately 975 million. The increase is indeed too high. What should we learn from this lesson?

NPC Deputy Chen Muhua held that in order to effectively control China's population growth and accelerate the development of the four modernizations, it is necessary to clear up the confusion concerning the population question in the minds of the people.

In the course of implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and achieving the four modernizations, we should not only readjust the production of material supplies but also the production of men themselves so as to develop both types of productions in a proportional and planned way. Chen Muhua pointed out that the very purpose of controlling population growth is to accumulate more funds, provide better education to the masses of people, arm our working people with more and better facilities and greater knowledge of science and technology and to put men's creative role into full play.

NPC Deputy Qian Xinzong said that according to the current population growth rate, the Chinese population will reach 1.3 billion by the end of this century. The high rate of population growth will force us to devote a large portion of our funds and materials to taking care of the increasing

population. This will definitely slow the progress of our four modernizations. Even if each newly wedded couple gives birth to two children, there will be 20 million persons born every year; after reducing the annual 6 million natural death rate, China's population will still increase to 1.2 billion by the end of this century. If we manage to lower the population growth rate to 5 per thousand in 1985, then China's population increase in that year may remain at the figure of 5 million. To this end, each family should give birth to only one child. Qian Xinzhong called on the governments at all levels to pay special attention to this important matter. He stressed that now is the time to grasp family planning and population growth control as we grasped production and construction in the past.

While discussing what concrete steps should be taken to control China's population growth, deputies Kang Keqing, Lo Giuyue, Liu Yunbo, Keng Biao and Zhu Maqwu agreed with the idea of one child for each family.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on 1 July and called on the whole party to get mobilized and the people to go into immediate action to whip up a new upsurge of planned parenthood work throughout the whole province and strive to reduce this year's natural population growth to about 10 per 1,000. The responsible persons from the provincial revolutionary committee, provincial planned parenthood leadership groups and departments concerned participated at the meeting. The participants at the telephone conference also included responsible persons from the party and government organizations of the prefectures, counties and municipalities throughout the province and from the planned parenthood leadership groups. The telephone conference was presided over by Comrade (Yang Guoqing), deputy director of the planned parenthood leadership group of the provincial revolutionary committee and director of the cultural and education office of the Provincial CCP Committee. (Li Jiaren), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy director of the provincial planned parenthood leadership group, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

At the telephone conference, Comrade (Li Jiaren) said: Premier Hua Guofeng pointed out in his government work report that doing well in planned parenthood and controlling population growth have important strategic significance and we should regard this issue as one of the ten tasks which must be grasped well in the implementation of the principles of readjustment, restructure, consolidation and improvement. He also pointed out that the population growth of the whole country must be reduced to around 10 per 1,000 this year and 5 per 1,000 by 1985. This is an urgent and arduous task facing us.

Comrade (Li Jiaren) said: Planned parenthood work in our province has scored great success through many years' efforts. However, our province has slackened its efforts on this task in the recent 1 or 2 years. The population growth has risen again to 14.75 per 1,000 and ranked 21st in

China. Currently, the population growth of the whole province is still going up. If we do not adopt effective measures, the estimate that the population growth of the province this year will go up again to around 16 per 1,000. This is a very serious problem.

Comrade (Li Jiaren) pointed out in his speech: At present, the couples who already have two children must be advised against having a third child. We must do our best to mobilize and persuade those who already have one child and not to give birth to the second child. If they insist on having a second child, they should be convinced to extend the intervals between the first and second child. We must energetically advocate, commend and reward the couples who have only one child. We must mobilize those who have unplanned pregnancies to adopt effective remedial measures to solve the problem. All the units and departments must go into immediate action and seriously do well in mobilization, persuasion and education work. We must especially get a serious grasp of the crucial period of July, August and September.

In order to more effectively carry out planned parenthood work, Comrade (Li Jiaren) demanded that all places seriously grasp the following tasks: 1) Continue to strengthen the leadership of the party organizations over planned parenthood work and further put on a sound basis the administrative organs of planned parenthood work. 2) Energetically strengthen planned parenthood propaganda work and enliven the atmosphere of propaganda and education on planned parenthood and create public opinion and a new social atmosphere so that planned parenthood is known to every family and everyone voluntarily puts it into practice. 3) We must resolutely implement the provisions of the provincial revolutionary committee concerning several issues of planned parenthood work. 4) We must further strengthen technical guidance in birth control. The public health departments must seriously take up this responsibility and do well in the production and supply of contraceptive pills and devices. They must deliver contraceptive pills to the rural basic levels and satisfy the needs of the masses.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NPC DEPUTIES DISCUSS EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 2 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul--Deputies to the second session of the Fifth NPC expressed satisfaction with Premier Hua Guofeng's statement that arrangements can be made to employ more than 7 million people in the first year of readjusting the national economy, and they made many positive suggestions on this matter.

The deputies pointed out that at present and for a considerably long period to come, the major opportunities for employment are to be found in collective-owned enterprises. Collective-owned enterprises can employ more people, do not need large state investments, do not need to increase the state's wage payments, are responsible for their own profit or loss in management and do not "eat from the same pot." It is also generally easy for their products and services to satisfy popular needs. It is, therefore, easier for these enterprises to develop. The deputies said that in the past few years in quite a number of cities 70 to 80 percent of the people waiting for work were employed by collective-owned enterprises. He Binghao, deputy from Jiangsu Province and secretary of the Changzhou Municipal Party Committee, said: Since last year we have employed 30,000 people, mainly relying on collective-owned enterprises. Now all the people awaiting jobs in the city have basically been taken care of.

Some deputies from the northeast reflected that when they passed through Shenyang they found that a new atmosphere prevailed at the Shenyang Railway Station--travelers no longer needed to worry about carrying a lot of baggage. In January this year, Shenyang Railway Station organized a service team of more than 400 educated young people, who carry baggage for passengers, handle packing and consignments and sell hot tea and cold drinks and snacks. They are greatly welcomed by the passengers. This service team is responsible for its own profit or loss and had not cost the state a penny. In 5 months the team has accumulated more than 50,000 yuan, and each team member has earned an average monthly income of about 40 to 50 yuan, equivalent to the wage of a grade 2 worker.

Some deputies said: Many railway stations need something as good as this. However, some railway stations have disturbed five or six departments and after repeated negotiations still cannot reach an agreement. The deputies held that leading cadres at all levels should regard the solution of the employment problem as an important task in implementing the "eight-character" policy, give their warm support when their "nod" is needed and contribute efforts when problems need to be solved.

With regard to arrangements for employment in cities, the deputies tend to favor a vigorous development of commerce and service trades in order to create more job opportunities. Kang Yonghe, NPC deputy and director of the State Mobilization Bureau, said that a survey was recently conducted on the workers and staff members in various trades in all cities. According to statistics compiled in Beijing, Guangzhou, Qiqihar and seven others cities, the industrial workers and staff members who accounted for 44 percent of the total number of workers and staff members in all trades in 1957 constituted 56 percent of the total in 1977. During the same period, the number of workers and staff members engaged in service trades dropped from 14.5 percent to 9.5 percent of the total number of workers and staff members in all trades. This change was a reflection of imbalances in the national economy. The number of commercial and service personnel and of stores and service centers cannot meet the needs of suburban development, which has brought many inconveniences to people in daily life. Therefore, there are many job opportunities in commerce and service trades in big and medium-size cities, and people will be particularly welcome to seek jobs in these departments.

More than 40,000 job-seeking young people in Beijing were recently organized to participate in over 1,200 producers' service cooperatives and teams in 2 months. Members of more than 400 teams are engaged in processing work or production in their homes. By so doing, they do not need any plant equipment and at the same time can take care of their domestic chores. They are very satisfied with such arrangements. Service and repair cooperatives provide many different categories of services and are flexible in doing so. Their members travel on the street to seek opportunities to provide services for their customers, such as sharpening scissors, painting houses, taking pictures and making furniture for people, thus receiving praise from the masses.

Some NPC deputies said that commerce and service departments in small towns cannot take as many job-seekers as those in big cities. It is necessary to proceed from local conditions in solving the employment problem. It cannot be solved in the same way in all places. Zhao Nanqi, NPC deputy and secretary of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province, said: Jilin City is a small city with a population of 100,000, but there are 10,000 people waiting for jobs. The city has no means to arrange jobs for so many people. However, since our area is rich in forestry resources, we can arrange for a large number of job-seeking young people to engage in forestry. In addition to arranging jobs for people in cities and towns, it is, therefore, necessary to pay attention to doing so in the countryside.

Efforts should be made to run well farms, forestry centers, livestock farms, fishing grounds and nonstaple food production centers and to develop agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes.

Approving of the view of the NPC deputy from the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, many NPC deputies said: In arranging jobs for people, we should broaden our horizon and should not focus our eyes only on cities and towns. From the data provided by labor departments, we have come to understand that our country has 23 big cities each with a population of more than 1 million. The economically developed United States has only six cities with populations of over a million. The deputies stressed that since the populations of many cities of our country have reached the saturation point, it is very difficult for them to arrange a large number of jobs for people. In the vast countryside, however, many job opportunities can be created for people.

Many NPC deputies held that the existing employment problem was mainly caused by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." During the past 2 years, the party and the state have made great efforts to solve this problem. The number of people for whom employment plans have been made in this year alone is nearly double the total number of people given jobs in the first 9 years after liberation. This is unprecedented in the history of our country. Deputies also pointed out: It should be noted that our country is economically backward and has a large population. It will be an arduous, long-term task to solve the employment problems.

The NPC deputies expressed the view that it was necessary to explain the difficulties facing our country to the masses in various localities. They hoped that job-seeking young people would proceed from the situation as a whole, obey the arrangements made for them by the state and work wherever they are needed. They also hoped that all young people would devote their energies to the four modernizations no matter what position they serve in.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANDONG'S COMMUNES CARE FOR OLD PEASANTS

Beijing XINHUA in English 0343 GMT 9 Jul 79 CW

[Text] Jinan, 9 Jul (XINHUA)—Old peasants now retire on pension in some of the people's communes in Yantai Prefecture on the Shandong peninsula, East China.

The minimum age set by communes for retirement on pension is in general 65 for men and 60 for women commune members. The amount of the pension is determined according to the income level of the brigade to which commune members belong. The pensions range from 80 to 180 yuan a year for each pensioner, slightly lower than the annual per capita income of the brigades.

In apportioning its annual income, which is partly in kind and partly in cash, a production brigade or team as a rule sets aside seeds, fodder, production funds for the next year, funds for the expansion of production and a collective grain reserve apart from paying its commune members for their labour. It also deducts two to four per cent of its annual income as a collective welfare fund, from which the old-age pensions are drawn.

With a population of 8.39 million, Yantai Prefecture is an example of an area in China which has succeeded in expanding its agriculture at a fairly rapid rate. Average per-hectare grain yield in the prefecture reached 6.3 tons in 1978, the highest of any prefecture in northern China. The income of the able-bodied commune members from their collectives averaged 330 yuan per person last year, while the annual per capita income was 124 yuan.

The per capita income reached 150 yuan in certain production brigades with a total of 1.1 million people, or one eighth of the prefecture's population. Since the costs of living in the countryside are relatively low, such an income means that the standard of living of the peasants there is roughly the same as that of the families of young city workers. Some of these better-off brigades have instituted the system of retirement on pension.

On the rural outskirts of Weihai city, the per capital average income of the peasants and fishermen was 162 yuan last year. All the 195 farming production

brigades and eight fishing production brigades in this area have introduced the system of old-age pensions.

Sixty-five elderly peasant men and women have already retired on pension in Taojiakuang production brigade, which has a population of 580. Tao Zhuanli, a peasant who is now over seventy, received a pension of 162 yuan last year. He is not required to work but in fact he still takes part in pruning fruit trees and other light work and is paid for this over and above his pension. "We now no longer have to worry about our old age," Tao said, "our life is provided for by the collective and we can live quite well without the support of our children."

In addition to the system of old-age pension instituted by some of the better-off brigades, another form of social insurance is provided by all brigades throughout China for those old, weak and disabled people and orphans and widows who have no close relatives to depend upon. For such people, the brigades provide free of charge the costs of their food, clothing, and other necessary expenses. This form of social insurance is stipulated in the regulations concerning work in the rural people's communes (preliminary draft) adopted by the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party last December.

The collective welfare funds of the brigades have increased with the rise in production and this has enabled the brigades to provide more welfare facilities for their members. Most communes have instituted cooperative medical services for their members and some have provided free tuition for children. Most of the prefecture's young people study up to junior middle schools run by the county governments or communes.

Some better-off production brigades are gradually building new homes for their members. A number of brigades have offered free medical treatment, free grain processing, free supplies of wood for fuel, vegetables or electricity, or free nursery care.

Film projection teams from the people's communes regularly give film shows, while many production brigades have bought their own projectors.

Medical expenses and educational and recreational funds etc all come out of the collective welfare fund.

There are still some production brigades where the per capita income is below 80 yuan, but these brigades are now in the minority. These brigades provide fewer welfare facilities for their members. The local people's governments and communes are adopting measures to help these brigades raise their production and income.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'TA KUNG PAO' REPORTS ON SMUGGLING RING CRACKED IN GUANGZHOU

Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 5 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[Text] The People's Court of the middle level of the Guangzhou Municipality held a rally on the morning of 2 July at the Guangzhou gymnasium and passed judgments according to the law on a number of criminals who sneaked or extradited people into foreign countries.

The People's Court of the middle level sentenced Huang Shuiqing, the arch-criminal of the extraditing ring, to 7 years' imprisonment and Huang Guangying, the principal criminal, to 6 years' imprisonment; Xiao Liqing and Xu Weiliang were each sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and Rong Bingsong was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment; Lin Chengguo, criminal of the smuggling ring, was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment; the female criminal Lin Genhuo was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment; Chen Ziven who committed the offense of sneaking into foreign countries and physical assault was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

Huang Shuiqing, the archcriminal of the extraditing ring, was originally the captain of Boat No 209 of the Shuishang commune in Huilai County, and Huang Guangying, the principal criminal, was the service worker on Boat No 209 Dsailing. This boat often sails between Huilai and Guangzhou. The criminal Xiao Liqing tried many times to rope in and bribe them to smuggle her son-in-law into foreign countries and instigate the crew members Rong Bingsong and the others to participate in the criminal activities and supply their boat for smuggling. Last July, under the direction of Huang Shuiqing and the others, they used Boat No 209 to smuggle five persons from Guangzhou to Hong Kong and obtained a great amount of bribes.

Last August, Huang Shuiqing and the others arrived in Guangzhou from Huilai on their boat. Xiao Liqing wanted them to smuggle out Xu Weimin, his son and others to Hong Kong.

Last November, Huang Shuiqing and the other criminals were intercepted and captured by the Public Security organ while they were smuggling six persons to Hong Kong on their boat.

The criminals of the smuggling ring, Lin Chengguo and Lin Genhuo, who were the workers at the Guangzhou ship building plant, and the other deserters plotted to smuggle people out many times and even plotted to steal boats from the Guangzhou Ship Building Plant and use them for smuggling activities. Lin Chengguo was arrested by the masses while he was trying to get work permits for the other deserters so that they could sneak into the ship building plant and wait for an opportunity to seize boats.

Chen Ziwen who committed the offense of sneaking into foreign countries and physical assault was discovered by the people's police when he was waiting for an opportunity to sneak across the border. When he was being sent to the local police station, he assaulted a policeman and escaped. However, he was caught by Public Security personnel and the masses who arrived just in time. He was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

ANHUI CYL MEETING—The Anhui Provincial CYL Committee recently held a meeting of the secretaries of the CYL committees in the prefectures, municipalities and universities in Hefei. The meeting decided to launch education in communist morality for the young people and juveniles throughout the province. The meeting demanded that the young people and juveniles get mobilized at once and struggle to give play to communist morality. The meeting revealed that a minority of young people and juveniles still have numerous problems in their ideology and work style. Some of them have even committed crimes at instigation of evildoers. However, only a small minority are really bad. The meeting held that education in communist morality is a major issue. The CYL organizations at all levels and young pioneers must publicize the idea of new people, new things and new work style, and persist in positive education. (Yang Yongliang), secretary of the Anhui CYL Committee, gave a summation of the meeting. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 79 HK]

ANHUI MODEL WORK SHIFTS—Recently, the Anhui Provincial Federation of Trade Unions and the Anhui Provincial Machinery Bureau issued a circular to name five work shifts as the first group of (Ma Hengchang)-type work shifts in the province's machinery system. These work shifts belong to such industrial and mining establishments as the Wuhu heavy machine tools plant, the Bengbu diesel engine plant and the Hefei mining machinery plant. The circular stated that these five (Ma Hengchang)-type work shifts had made active contributions and scored remarkable results in launching the activities to learn from daqing in industry and catch up with (Ma Hengchang) work shift. It also called on the broad masses of staff and workers in the province's machine industry front to further popularize the experiences of the (Ma Hengchang) work shift and learn from these five (Ma Hengchang)-type work shifts to bring the building of Anhui's work shifts into the orbit of modernization and strive to create more (Ma Hengchang)-type work shifts in the province. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 79 HK]

PUBLIC TRIAL SENTENCES--The Hangzhou municipal judicial organs held a public trial in the afternoon of 1 July to mete out sentences according to the law to four criminals guilty of directly infringing upon the personal rights of citizens and socialist public property and seriously disrupting social order. Sentences were also handed down to three active counterrevolutionaries and smash-and-grabbers. At the public trial the criminal law court of the Hangzhou Municipal Intermediary People's Court passed sentences on a number of active counterrevolutionaries and criminals. When it was announced that (Mao Jinyong), guilty of rape and murder, and (Xu Shijin), guilty of murder, were given death sentences which would be executed immediately, those attending the trial expressed their great satisfaction with applause. At the trial the Hangzhou municipal procuratorate, in accordance with the policy of leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to, announced its ruling not to prosecute a person who had committed counterrevolutionary crimes but confessed his crimes in good faith. The trial represented a blow to our enemies in defense of the people, embodied the policy of the party and won the people's support. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW]

LEGAL COUNSELING OFFICE--Harbin, 6 Jul--A legal counseling office was re-instituted last March in Hulan County, Heilongjiang Province. The counseling office has helped safeguard the legal system and democracy since its re-institution. A legal counseling office is a mass organization offering legal services as lawyers do. Its primary tasks are to draft legal documents for clients, such as complaints, letters of request, contracts and wills; to act as an attorney for a defendant in a criminal proceeding; to act as a power-of-attorney for a party to a civil suit; to answer questions and offer views on legal matters for clients; and to publicize and to educate the people in the legal system. There used to be many legal counseling offices. However, they were later erroneously criticized as "bourgeois legal organizations" practicing "class conciliation" and were consequently abolished. A large amount of evidence has shown that the service offered by lawyers is a indispensable part of the socialist legal system. It helps judicial departments correctly to enforce laws, determine the truth of a lawsuit, reduce the danger of a miscarriage of justice occurring and safeguard the legitimate rights of all concerned. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW]

GUANGXI PROPAGANDA MEETING--The propaganda department of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee recently held a report meeting in Nanning to learn from the heroes of the self-defense counterattack war against Vietnam. The participants exchanged experiences in learning from the heroes. In the course of learning from the heroes, the leadership at all levels has paid serious attention to them and gone deep into the basic levels. Some of the prefectures, municipalities and counties have held training courses to push through the mass activities of learning from the heroes. The region has also organized

eight heroic model report teams to make reports on rotation. According to incomplete reports, 2,790,000 persons have listened to reports of the heroic model report teams. Liao Weixiong, standing committee member of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee and director of the regional propaganda department, and (Deng Shaodong), deputy director of the regional propaganda department, spoke at the meeting. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jun 79 HK]

JIANGSU CITY PARK--Nanjing, 4 Jul--A new park, the "Dongyuan," has opened to visitors in Suzhou, China's 2,500-year-old garden city. The new park is in traditional Chinese style. It is situated in an eastern suburb of the city and covers more than 20 hectares of land. It includes the Mingxuan Garden, a Chinese landscape, a replica of which will be made for the United States. There is a deodar (?forest) in the middle and camphor trees, willow, pine and cypress trees covering the hills to the east. At the foot of the hills boats are busily coming and going on an artificial lake. The park is south of the Suzhou Zoo and north of the Ouyuan Garden now under renovation. Suzhou has 150 gardens. Many parks are now undergoing renovation, including the ancient Huqiu tower, which was built 1,000 years ago. More refreshment services are introduced in the parks. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0122 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG NEIGHBORHOOD HOTELS--Hangzhou, 2 Jul--Over 30 neighborhood hotels have been established under collective ownership over the past few months in Hangzhou, the well-known beauty spot in East China. Equipped with a total of 1,500 beds, they will help solve the problem of accommodating tourists visiting the area. The neighborhood administrative offices organized middle school graduates and local residents to run these hotels, while simultaneously the establishment of state-owned big hotels has been speeded up. The neighborhood hotels will receive all the income from the services they provide after paying required taxes. China now encourages such collectively-run service undertakings in cities, not only because of the facilities they provide but also because they help solve the employment problem for urban, educated young people. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 2 Jul 79 OW]

JIANGXI FOREIGN LANGUAGE SURVEY--The organization department of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Jiangxi Planning Committee, the Jiangxi Foreign Affairs Office and the Jiangxi Education Bureau recently held a joint forum to make plans on conducting a survey of personnel who know foreign languages. The survey is currently being launched throughout the province. This is the second survey in the country since the founding of the PRC. The personnel departments of the various units are responsible for registering their personnel who know foreign languages and communes are responsible for registering those in the countryside. The forum participants held that conducting a survey of such personnel is important for developing our country's science and technology, scientific research and education, promoting international relations and speeding up the four modernizations. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 79 HK]

PUBLIC EDUCATION ON LAWS--Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA)--Public education on the country's new laws has been discussed here by editors of the Chinese publications LAW RESEARCH, DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM, PEOPLE'S PUBLIC SECURITY, PEOPLE'S PROCURATORIAL WORK and PEOPLE'S COURT. Specialists in politics and law from Beijing were also invited to attend the meeting on July 3. The consensus of the meeting was that the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, which passed seven draft laws, had no precedent. Those present agreed that the present task was to propagate these laws among the people so that the laws would go into full force. It was proposed that books that explain the laws in simple language be published, special query and answer columns be started in newspapers and lectures given at primary and middle schools as well as at local party schools. The meeting urged leading comrades to study the laws, heighten their understanding of law sense and to act according to the laws. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0914 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW]

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK--According to the CHINA NEWS AGENCY, while attending the second session of the CPPCC Fifth National Committee, member Wang Guangmei told the reporters that she has been officially notified to work at the Chinese Academy of Social Science. Wang Guangmei told reporters: "The 'gang of four' deprived me of 12 years of political rights. After becoming an additional member of the CPPCC National Committee, I had the opportunity to attend the solemn CPPCC session and to discuss major state affairs with older generation revolutionaries and patriots from all walks of life; I am deeply moved. Everyone showed solicitude for me during the session, including old and young, acquaintances and strangers. It is impossible for me to describe such solicitude with words." Wang Guangmei also pledged to study hard and work well in order to contribute her share to achieving the motherland's four modernizations at an early date. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW]

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